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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Leopold III Is a Trained King

France Plans Vast New Wings

Japan Wants an Asian Union

England Dreads Black Shirts

German Nobles Must Be Nazis

Canada Says Long Black Hair

BELGIUM settles back from strenuous days and takes a square look at its new King. Leopold III, while only 32, is a monarch singularly trained and seasoned for his responsibilities. His academic schooling, of course, had his succession to the Throne in view, but to its final years were added the special advantages of tutoring in the science of government under two former premiers. He is trained, too, to make firm friends both of the Flemings and the Walloons. His union with Princess Astrid was a love marriage. Like his father, he excels in sports. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and this raises a question almost of state—Will his fellow Rotarians dare to follow club practice and call him "Leo?"

¶ Little Belgium has seen much history made in the 104 years since it seceded from the Netherlands and became an independent state. Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was made its first King in 1831 by a national election. He was succeeded in 1865 by Leopold II, who reigned until 1909, to be succeeded by his nephew, the late Albert I. Albert not only wiped out the outrages in the Belgian Congo and corrected other serious evils, but he proved his true caliber with the coming of the World War—Belgium has honestly won the place King Leopold III finds it holding in the world's esteem.

¶ France adopts an expanded military aviation program on which it plans to spend $65,000,000 a year for three years. This may or may not be in part an answer to Germany over the failure of the two countries to get together on disarmament. Gen. Victor Denain, Air Minister, tells the Chamber France's aviation has dropped behind—He proposes to make it meet the need.

¶ The Japanese Trade Union Congress undertakes to draw all the union labor of Asia into a central body. The plan is set up at Osaka by 74 delegates who represent 11 affiliated bodies embracing 275,000 Japanese workers. Their preamble recites that laboring conditions in Asia differ from those in Europe and the United States and that the worker is far less protected. Therefore, the union workers of Japan, China, India and other Asiatic countries are asked into a central body so as to make their mutual interests vocal—The voice may be the voice of Asia, but won't the cry be the cry of Japan?

¶ England takes notice of, and members of Parliament take exception to, the increasing public appearances of Sir Oswald Mosley's Black Shirts. These picked marchers, in close-fitting uniforms and somber shirts, in small but impressive companies, swing smartly through the streets of London and other cities and create a sensation. Home Secretary Gilmour fears opposing elements will also adopt "political uniforms" and disorders will begin. He detains two visiting German storm troopers until they secure civilian clothes—England is tolerant, says a paper, but why play with black fire?

¶ German nobility is told the last traces of its "liberalistic spirit" must be exterminated root and branch. Herr Engel, Labor Front trustee of the Berlin district, delivers a harangue in which he outlines the forced coördination of the aristocracy in the "people's community" of Nazidom. The German Noblemen's League will provide courses in the political and other ideas and ideals of Nazidom. The authorities can of course enforce outward obedience to rules, but one's thoughts are an inherent part of him—A king's order can't blow the smoke out of a ham.

¶ Sweden regards the Loch Ness, Scotland, sea monster as a mere imitator of its own prize mystery saurian. For many years residents of Ostersund in Jemtland Province have thrilled with tales of the "Storsjo monster" living in the large lake near by. Hundreds of alleged eye-witnesses have described the great snake as about 35 feet long, brownish-gray in color, with huge flashing eyes. It coils and moves at high speed. It evaded a trap now in the Ostersund Museum—Sea serpents are shuddery creatures which have peopled misty places ever since weak men began to stay out o' nights.

¶ Canada advances the discovery that university gentlemen prefer brunettes. The chief element must be long black hair. A poll of male students in the University of Western Ontario reduces the predominant ideas of ideality to this: She must have blue eyes, fair complexion, uncut raven tresses, stand 5 feet 5, weigh 122. She must be a good dancer, athletic, have a sense of humor, be romantic, but need not be brilliant. As all want her, there seems to be one unspoken restriction on the ideal maiden—She mustn't be expecting an ideal male.

Schoolmasters Facing 'Exams' Instead of Talk

N. E. A. Department Meets in Cleveland—Social Economy Planned

Eyes on Washington

Educators Forming Lines in Support of Measures to Keep Schools Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24—While education has its "day in court" in hearings before Congressional committees in Washington all next week, 4000 schoolmasters, members of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, will be going to school here.

As members of Congress are hearing the reasons why millions of dollars should be given from the federal treasury to keep schools open and teachers at work, the same kind of a story will be told here in a novel project at the department's annual convention.

For months now, the schoolmasters have had their assignments of "home work" problems in education for which they have been trying to get answers. In 77 committees during the week they will have "examinations" and the total of their conclusions will be presented to the convention.

Speeches Reduced to Minimum

It is a new convention technique which is being employed, reducing speeches to a minimum and supplanting them by discussion meetings in which the entire group of delegates will participate.

The questions with which the 77 committees will deal begin with education of teachers and close with interpretation of education to the public. Between the two are financing education, education for the new America, education and public welfare, and the new national outlook.

In this comprehensive program for education the school people themselves will face some of the same criticisms which will be presented to Congress.

They will hear, for instance, a definite attack upon present curriculums and a stirring demand for reorganization of educational procedures from the committee working with Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University. This committee, although not without opposition, is seeking to formulate a program to educate the masses of people to set up planned social control over economic, social, and political institutions.

Education of the Future

Along with utilizing study groups, press, radio, cinema and theater, the committee is working on recommendations that schools should give proper emphasis to "The understanding of the unstable economic base of our contemporary civilization and creating desire and determination to redesign the system to achieve the material and spiritual benefits which await our coöperative conquest."

The education of the future, they think, should not be concerned merely with the structure of government, but should develop a more functional, democratic, political system responsive to the public will. It should counteract "narrow nationalism" by teaching that this leads to war, with loss both for victor and vanquished, and it should point to "the superior stability of a world economic order and to the evidence for racial and national equality."

The new education should be more "realistic," teaching by means

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Lonely Himalayan Giants Yield Secrets to Prying Eye of Planes

EWING-GALLOWAY

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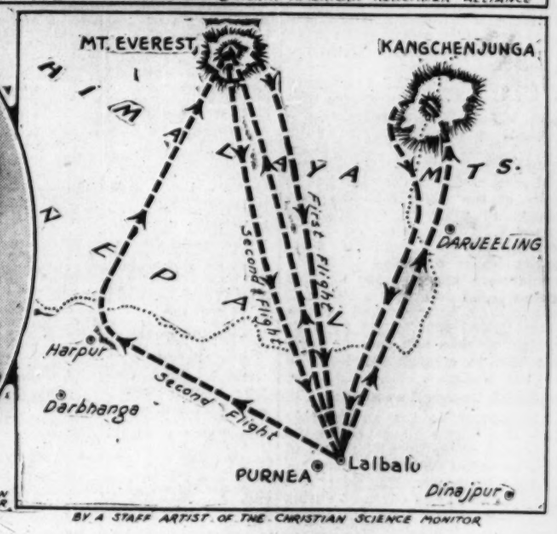

BY A STAFF ARTIST OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What British Airmen Saw

Left—Great Kanchenjunga, Second Highest Peak, As Seen By Approaching Planes. Upper Right—Summit of Mount Everest Photographed at an Immense Distance by Infra-Red Rays. Center—Mrs. Eleanor M. Fellowes, Wife of Commander of Expedition, "Hostess" to Fliers. Map Shows Approximate Course of Two Everest Flights and One to Kanchenjunga From Base at Lalbalu.

Work of Foreign Service Surges Rapidly to the Top; Needs $14,815,133 Yearly

U. S. Diplomats Rank With World's Best and Must Maintain Dignity

Diplomacy in Rags
Last of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt
Former United States Minister to Hungary

The importance of the work of the foreign service has increased in direct proportion to the expanding complexity of America's contacts with the world since 1914. Forty years ago our diplomatic relations were of comparatively little significance. We had no political ties or quarrels of importance. We were an inconspicuous competitor in the world markets of commerce. We had no stake in the Far East and no Panama Canal.

Today, vast and highly complicated problems which affect American interests closely take the time of American representatives in various quarters of the world. We are facing restrictions on our trade resulting from the quota system and other new artificial barriers imposed by foreign governments in order to augment their tariffs.

Important negotiations are being studied with a view to regulating the general production and distribution of such staple crops as sugar, wheat and other raw materials. In

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Private Billions Acted Like Oil On Flaming Market

Huge Industrial Loans in '29 Did Much to Cause Crash, Pecora Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—While the Federal Reserve System was trying to stamp out the flame of stock market speculation in 1929, leading industrial firms were figuratively dumping gasoline on the conflagration in the shape of billions of dollars' worth of call loan money, and conduced greatly to the causes of the stock market crash.

This was the story told here by witnesses before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee under Mr. Ferdinand Pecora's questioning. The story was told on the eve of hearings on the new Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange regulation bill at a time when the strength of Wall Street is being aroused to resist drastic restrictions imposed under the proposed new legislation.

The Pecora hearing coincided with two others in the Capitol, each fitting details into one picture. Over on the House side, representatives from the lesser financial exchanges denounced the Fletcher bill in much the same terms as previous testimony from Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange. Local exchanges would be forced out of business by the measure, it was charged.

Before a third committee, Mr. Charles Franklin, general counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company, denounced the existing receivership of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York and declared the whole affair a Wall Street device to mulct the owners of his own line, which the Interborough leased. When the Interborough went into receivership, he charged, it forced default on the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Only Woman in Everest Trip Finds Job of Fliers' Hostess Full of Unexpected Thrills

Tilt With Sandstorm Shows New Use for Sun Helmet as Wife of Commander Flies to Base—Purdah Women Peek Through Blinds at Planes

By Eleanor M. Fellowes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wife of Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, leader of the British expedition that conquered Mount Everest by air last April.

It was my good fortune to be the one woman with the Houston Everest flight, the first expedition to soar successfully over the highest mountains in the world.

The two big Westland Wallace airplanes destined for the attempts on Mount Everest and Mount Kanchenjunga were shipped from London to Karachi, India. They were too precious to be risked in flight to India, for there were no others like them in the world. They had been especially equipped for their great task.

Three little Moth airplanes, a Fox, a Puss and a Gypsy Moth, which were to be used for reconnaissance and light transport, were flown out by the Marquis of Clydesdale, first pilot to the expedition, Flight Lieut. D. F. McIntyre second pilot, and my husband, Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, leader of the expedition. I accompanied my husband in the Puss Moth and shared in the experiences of the 14,000 miles across Europe, Africa and part of Asia and back to England again.

Clothing was a serious problem as every ounce of weight had to be counted and the distances covered would include a tremendous variety of temperature. We had to prepare for the icy blasts of Europe's February and the burning heat of Eastern deserts. One small suitcase and a minute hat box were my allotted share of the luggage that the Puss moth could carry. An absolute necessity was a sun-hat. The rays of the sun beat fiercely through the windows of the airplane cabin from the time we reached the Sahara.

My solid white helmet on one occasion had yet another use. We were flying across India and fell in with some of the storms that rise out there with such devastating violence. The first was a terrific thunderstorm. Although we avoided its center, its fringe wrapped us round like a pall. The gloom was lit by flashes of lightning, and hail rattled on the windows. Flying nose down at a speed of 120 miles an hour we were yet forced up 2000 feet in a few seconds by the sucking air currents.

Tackling a Sand Storm

We left that storm behind and flew on over a land of stony hills and barren plains. When nearing the end of the flight, we saw, sweeping across the country ahead, a weird, gray wall of sand, swirling to a height of 6000 feet, and moving at great speed, stretching ever further and further across our course.

"What on earth is that?" I asked my husband. "I don't like the look of it."

"No more do I," he said. "I shan't go through it if I can avoid it. We must try and get round it."

Easier said than done. We flew round and round in circles, but it seemed to chase us. We could not go back. We must go forward. The ground beneath us was impossible for landing. The nightmare must be faced. Rising to about 8000 feet, we dived over the top of this monstrous sand barrier. The eddies were terrific. Our poor little machine seemed as helpless as a cork in the break of a giant wave.

Crack! It was my head on the roof. Thanks be for my heavy sun

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

'Here's Your Hat,' New England Tells Winter, 'Must You Rush!'

With a polar wind whistling down from the ice fields of the north, New England turned back to the gay nineties last night and today, while the temperature flirted with zero.

From Calais Maine to Connecticut, the mercury took a fresh nose-dive on the heels of a blizzard that howled and raged across an already well-draped landscape.

Northern Maine got another two feet of snow on top of the mountainous masses already piled up by previous storms. At Ellsworth the fire department pumper was pressed into service to drain an area that had been flooded by a torrential rain that preceded the "snow and colder" banner. Portland streets, clogged with snow and slush, became almost impassable as the tobogganing temperature changed the sloughs of slush into rutted masses of ice.

Up in the Berkshires, winter blew a new blast through the passes at a 50-mile-an-hour clip and one of the season's greatest battles was staged as men and plows fought night-long to keep at least a one-lane passage open.

Dawn today found the snow fighters and the villain winter running almost neck-and-neck with the snow drifting back into the road almost as fast as it was plowed out.

In Connecticut, the inhabitants went back to old styles with a rush. The vehicle of the moment in Connecticut is the sleigh. But try and get one. Business houses trying to keep deliveries moving are on the trail of anything with runners, bobsleds, pungs or cutters. One farmer in Meriden is reported to have asked $50 for the use of a sleigh and two horses for the day.

Sporting goods dealers throw up their hats and shout with joy as stocks of skis, snowshoes, sleds and moccasins that have collected dust through many mild winters move onto the stage outside.

From New York City, a new act is rushed to Westport, Conn., to do a turn in the crowded pageant. Nine Siberian huskies, winners of a five-mile sled race in New York the day before, hit the trail and mushed through the mountainous drifts of the Westport district to carry supplies to families cut off from the world of food and fuel.

As Boston fights to make ice-clogged streets passable, and intrepid motorists who stick to their cars as a means of transportation struggle on, the weather man hangs out his latest bulletin that says: "Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow."

The audience hisses as the villain does his stuff, and reads the bill of the too-long engagement. "Tomorrow night we will play Uncle Tom's Cabin." It's been a great show, seems to be the sentiment, but it's been drawn out over too long a stretch. And Simon Legree Winter has had too fat a part this season.

CCC Gets the Credit For Big Reduction In Forest Fire Losses

Estimates Show $3,462,000 Would Relieve Present Distress in Toto

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—State Department estimates made available to The Christian Science Monitor today indicate that the relatively modest sum of $3,462,000 annually would be sufficient to relieve the stringency in the American diplomatic service illustrated graphically in Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's series, "Diplomacy in Rags," and restore it to the level of efficiency which it had just achieved before economy plus dollar devaluation dealt it a staggering blow.

This sum, department figures show, not only would rectify the 40 per cent cut due to dollar devalua-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

City dwellers, upon whose shoulders has rested the major blame for forest fires in the past, are responsible for making 1933 the freest year from forest fires that Massachusetts has experienced in more than two decades. The Civilian Conservation Corps, manned mostly by city fellows and aided by wet weather, cut down 1933 forest fire losses to less than one-third of those in 1932 and half of those in 1931.

Mr. M. C. Hutchins, state fire warden, reporting today to Mr. Samuel A. York, State Commissioner of Conservation, gave to the CCC the major credit for reducing forest fire losses to $27,040 for 1933. These were caused by 893 fires, which burned 10,469 acres. In 1932, 1293 fires burned over 27,783 acres, causing $90,568 damage. The gains are even more noticeable when compared with earlier years. The 1930 damage amounted to $309,662; in 1927 to $286,673, and in 1926, to $163,688.

"The forest fire prevention and fire control work by the CCC camps will certainly be an asset in our forest fire work," the fire warden said. "The men have constructed many miles of woods roads, making them passable for fire trucks. In addition they have constructed water basins and made it possible for us to get to isolated ponds and streams, all of which will add greatly to our fire protective system."

Tech Balloon Reached Altitude of 10.7 Miles

Massachusetts Institute of Technology stratospheric balloons are coming home. The first one of a group that was released at St. Louis has just been returned and examined. Instruments attached to it showed it had reached an altitude of 10.7 miles.

Attached to each of the balloons was apparatus for recording temperatures, humidity and altitude. The one just examined at the institute showed a minimum temperature recording of 4 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

New King Confirms Belgian Cabinet And Grants Amnesty on Liberal Scale

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BRUSSELS, Feb. 24—The new King of the Belgians, Leopold III, turned quickly to affairs of state today after his enthronement yesterday.

He confirmed the tenure of the present Cabinet and then, as his first official act, signed a bill extending amnesty to a large number of military convicts in certain categories.

An official paper instructed the courts and executive authorities to issue all sentences and decrees in the name of King Leopold III.

The newly-raised monarch and Queen Astrid faced together today the historic responsibility of all Belgian monarchs—the task of keeping two nationalities under one flag.

Their first important duty as the new rulers of the compact little country is to make an appearance in every town and village in Belgium.

This nation-wide tour may require several months, but three times before in the 100 years of Belgian independence, it has been required of the new sovereigns. They alone symbolize the unity of the Flemings and the Walloons.

Political groups of all hues are talking enthusiastically today of the surprising revelation in the enthronement ceremonies that King Leopold speaks Flemish as perfectly as he does French—the Walloon tongue. He was required to use both languages in taking the oath.

This fact may aid Leopold. Flemish Separatists, although they now hold only seven seats in Parliament, were reported to have encouraged two Communist Deputies who caused a disturbance in Parliament Thursday.

The coronation of King Leopold and Queen Astrid is expected to be held in six months at the end of the period of court mourning for the late monarch.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Feb. 24, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
News of Sports—Page 4
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Time-Table 2
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education 6
The Home Forum 7
Business Is Good
[With French Translation]
News of Art, Music and the Theater 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

The Monitor has without fear or favor endeavored to uncover the facts about the ragged condition of the American Foreign Service. The first editorial today sums up the nine articles prepared by Nicholas Roosevelt.

How a teacher broke up the habit of tattling, which threatened to become a vice in her class, is told in the second letter in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education page.

If you have seen many miners, you have certainly seen the pair on the Home Forum page, so skillful is the portrayal of type.

The events of the week are summarized on the World News Map on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another "Intimate Message From Washington," a Parable of Safad the Sage, and more Vocations.

Trade Policy Of U. S. Placed Hot on Anvil

Administration Is Ready to Beat It Into Shape for World Recovery

Months in Preparing

President to Meet His Chief Commercial Advisers on Situation at Once

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—American trade policy is today red-hot and on the anvil to be beaten into a distinct and clear-cut instrument of national and world recovery.

After lying dormant since the World Economic Conference last summer, the nation's commercial relations are once more approaching the stage of decision. For several months they have been studied by various bodies, official and unofficial. Now the Administration approaches a tentative decision and meanwhile throughout the country national opinion is being tested and formulated to achieve an alert and supporting frame of mind.

Focused by announcement that on Monday President Roosevelt will meet his chief commercial advisers, a dozen different developments work into the following pattern:

¶ **Commercial Policy Committee:** This group, with whom the President will confer, has evolved conclusions. The principal one is that imports must balance exports, that loans and credits cannot longer conceal the necessity of a balanced trade.

But if imports are to be increased, they will tread on the toes of the "marginal industries." The agricultural surplus may be reduced by the increased exports, but highly protected yet inefficient producers face an influx of foreign goods. This, however, is recognized as simply an application to international trade of much that the NRA and AAA seeks to apply internally.

This group of advisers, including officials from State, Agriculture and Commerce Departments, the Tariff Commission, the RFC, the NRA and Mr. George N. Peek, special adviser, has drafted a set of "findings." They are the raw material for the national policy which President Roosevelt will shape on his anvil.

¶ **What to ask Congress:** But first the group must decide on what President Roosevelt is to try for politically. Projects have varied. Last spring, during the special session, the President announced his intention of getting authority to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties by himself and lower the tariff within specified limits. But legislative pressure, and no little fear of an upset, kept this project bottled up.

Now, if commercial policy is to make an inch of progress, the President recognizes that he must go to Congress. Best inside belief is that he will simply ask for authority to make reciprocal treaties, on the assumption that his right to lower specific tariffs on stipulated products and with a few countries only, will tacitly go along with the treaty-making power.

To get this authority is the essential stage and Mr. Roosevelt merely waits for a politically advantageous moment. He will need, it is recognized, all the breaks possible to get a tariff-adjusting measure through the Congress. With all his confidential political advisers—Louis Howe, "Joe" Robinson, Cordell Hull and others—he is scanning the senatorial horizon.

And Mr. Peek. This farm expert, exile from the Department of Agriculture because of a fundamental clash with Messrs. Wallace and Tugwell, was made special adviser on foreign trade, finished his report and it has now leaked out just on the eve of the White House parley. The Moline plow manufacturer has confined his recommendations merely to a set-up.

He has charted an elaborate mechanism of foreign trade control, through the office of an administrator, with advisory boards, bureaus, and a bank to assist credits. Policy and functions of this beautifully charted machine are not advanced by Mr. Peek. His views are somewhat less advanced than those of Secretary Wallace, but nevertheless, as a farm expert, he is interested in an export trade and sees the need of taking imports in return.

The shining big framework proposed by Mr. Peek—almost another NRA or AAA—is taken amiss by the other department heads here. They zealously desire to keep control in their own hands, even if it is scattered among several of them, and they suspect Mr. Peek was trying to carve out a job for himself as Foreign Trade Administrator.

¶ **Policy:** The machinery, of course, must have directive ideas to run it. These, while nominally the concern of the Commercial Policy Committee and President Roosevelt, have also been studied by other highly placed individuals and bodies, in and out of office. The most significant educator of public and official opinion has, of course been Secretary Wallace.

In a succession of speeches delivered throughout the country, and finally in a distinguished pamphlet published this week, the Secretary of Agriculture points out that the nation must choose between isolation with its restrictions and regi-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Schools Benefit In Massachusetts Under Relief Act

1000 Instructors Back and 220 Cities and Towns Win Instruction

The "schoolma'am" hasn't been forgotten in the rush for federal relief funds. In fact, in Massachusetts the FERA is spending $61,000 a month in wages to teachers under its educational program.

More than 1000 unemployed instructors have been set back in front of their familiar blackboards, and worth-while educational projects have been established in 220 cities and towns of the State, it is announced by Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education. More than 20,000 children and adults are enrolled free of charge in these classes, it is estimated.

While relief of needy teachers has been the primary concern of the FERA, educational standards have been successfully upheld, Dr. Smith advises. The program includes general adult and occupational education; recreation; pre-school centers for children three years of age to school age; homemaking instruction for parents of the pre-school center children, and other adults; and instruction for foreign-born adults.

A total of $64,500 is expended in this work each month, all but 5 per cent going directly into salaries. All communities fare alike, the division of money being made on a population basis.

Motion Pictures

Anna Sten's American Début

At Loew's State Theater, Anna Sten, the Russian actress, makes her American film début in "Nana," a screen play remotely suggested by Emile Zola's story. She is warmer and more beautiful than Marlene Dietrich, as exotic as Greta Garbo and she can act all around either of them—or at least Dietrich. That may be due partially to her training in the Russian theater and partially to the fact that she is an actress by nature. The great preparations of Samuel Goldwyn to bring her out in this country have resulted in a star of Giant Red magnitude.

The story is of the "Camille" school—the girl of the streets rising to splendor, beloved by many men, and ending in tragedy. The scenes of Paris in the nineteenth century are lavishly laid, with Miss Sten's gowns enhancing her beauty. Her voice is low and sweet, neither too hushed nor too baritone. Her newly acquired English has just a trace, and a charming one, of accent.

She is supported by a cast that keeps on its toes to give its best. Richard Bennett again excels as an authoritative impresario. Reginald Owen sinks his personality in the part of his aide de camp. Lionel Atwill is strong and impressive and even Phillips Holmes rises to the occasion with some show of emotion as the young soldier whom Nana loves. Muriel Kirkland and Mae Clark, as the companions of her early life, also give strengthening support.

The film, after many false starts and rearrangements, was finally directed by Dorothy Arzner, and most successfully.

The "Bolero" Hits the Screen

Glistening photography, some very good dancing and not too much of Ravel's famous musical tour de force embellish the new screen play at the Metropolitan Theater this week. "Bolero" sets George Raft on dancing feet again and gives him a lot of acting to do besides.

The story is said to be based on the life of a celebrated Paris music hall dancer. The character as set forth by Mr. Raft is not a pleasing one. He comes out of a coal mine and ascends by degrees to his own night club, ruthless in his ambition, egocentric in the extreme. When his dancing partners fall in love with him, he discards them. At last Carole Lombard, by remaining aloof, captures his heart. Then comes the war and Miss Lombard is disillusioned when he turns patriotism into a publicity stunt. So she marries an English peer, who seems a better consort for her. But she grandiloquently returns to dance his last dance with him (Bolero, of course,) when after the five years' bitter experience he seeks to renew his career. William Frawley gives an excellent characterization as the dancer's brother and manager.

Miss Miriam Hopkins appears on the stage in a much abridged version of Schnitzler's "Affairs of Anatol," with Walter Abel—a stage appearance which fails to do her full justice. M. L.

Land for Needy

MADRID, Feb. 24 (AP)—An agricultural relief bill is to be presented to Parliament under which state, provincial or municipally owned lands are to be distributed immediately to heads of indigent families.

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Ask for them when travelling in Holland.

Public Hearing For Gill Set For March 1 at 11 A. M.

Mr. Howard B. Gill, suspended superintendent of the Norfolk prison colony, will be given a public hearing on charges made against his administration next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Correction, announces.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, with whom Mr. Dillon conferred yesterday, will sit in at the hearing, which will be held in the executive chamber at the State House.

Meanwhile, Mr. Raymond S. Wilkins, counsel for Mr. Gill, filed a formal request for a copy of the report made by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, on his investigation of the prison.

Only Woman on Trip Tells of Everest Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

hat—for the first time I appreciate you. "Will the Moth remain intact? Can it stand these frightful contortions?" I shout to my husband. He is too busy to reply. I realize for the first time the value of training in stunt flying. He does not care what position we are in. Up and down, twisting and turning, we battle our way through the cyclone's force and after about seven minutes are shot out and down on the other side.

I was styled the official hostess of the party, but my duties were very light. We all lived in a large bungalow lent to the expedition by the Maharaja of Darb'hanga. Maharaja!—magical sounding word, and magical indeed was the hospitality of the princely rajahs with whom we came in contact. We stayed with several of the ruling princes, in their beautiful guest houses where elaborate entertainments were arranged for us. The Indian ladies do not as a rule take part in these festivities, but I sometimes visited the Ranees in their purdah quarters and once or twice was able to arrange for them to see the airplanes.

Purdah Ranees Peep at Planes

They drove to the airdrome in cars with drawn blinds, and while I guarded them from the eyes of men, peeped at the wonder machines of the Westerners. The Maharaja of Darb'hanga was our host during the whole of our time at Purnea. He lived a few hundred miles away, but he had redecorated for us his country house at Purnea. An army of white-clad native "boys" attended to all our wants under the supervision of a Parsee contractor. Every day the little train from Calcutta puffed into Purnea bringing game, stores and tropical fruits to feed the 27 visitors who had invaded the sleepy little Indian town. Attached to the expedition was an officer, lent by the Indian Medical Service. His first care was the water.

"Mr. Golwalla," he inquired of the contractor, "you are sure the water is boiled?"

"Oh, but yes, your honor. How could it be otherwise? Is it not so, Mahomet?" he asked of the head butler.

"Of course, sir," said this deferential native, bowing his turbaned head. But our officer was persevering. "Take me to the cook," he said. "I will see the kettles for myself."

The cook is too great a man to handle kettles, and the officer is passed on to a humble kitchen boy. Having at last reached the servant actually in charge of the fire, he discovered that this man had never heard of boiling water.

Delayed by Storms

The bungalow was surrounded on three sides by a broad veranda shaded from the sun by dark Venetian blinds. This veranda was the center of life at the bungalow. By night it became a dormitory of mosquito-curtained beds; by day there were conferences round the large writing tables. There were days of waiting, when it seemed that the time for an attempt on the great mountains would never come, so stormy was the weather.

Day after day Mr. Gupta, the Indian meteorologist, sent up balloons to discover the strength of the wind, only to find that at the height of 33,000 feet, winds of from 80 to 120 miles an hour were raging. Mount Everest is 29,141 feet high. To clear it safely the fliers aimed at 33,000 feet and it was considered that the attempt should not be made in a wind over 30 miles an hour, but after days of watching, it was found that when the winds abated, the clouds gathered on the mountain tops, and the extra risk of flying in greater wind must be taken.

Everything had to wait on the caprices of the weather. Hopes would be raised by better weather reports at night, only to be dashed in the morning by renewed winds or covering clouds. Lurking in everybody's thoughts was the monsoon, the wet wind that would come in the spring and destroy all chances of success. At last it was decided that the flight must be made in spite of high winds.

Planes Start Off

One morning the wind was reckoned to be 56 miles an hour. My husband in the scouting Moth reported that the mountain tops were clear against the sky. The waiting Westlands went forth. Three hours passed. We waited on the airdrome for the distant throb of the engines. Two specks appeared in the sky and a few minutes later the planes were on the ground. They had looked down upon the penthouse of the world.

The crucial testing time for me was the day of the great Kanchenjunga flight, when my husband failed to return. Kanchenjunga is second to Everest in height, but of even greater magnitude; it is not a mountain in the ordinary sense, but a series of mighty peaks. My husband flew one machine on this flight with Fisher of the Gaumont Films as his observer; Flight Lieutenant Ellison piloted the other with the photographer Bonnett as his passenger. The two machines got separated over Kanchenjunga by a violent disturbance in the air at the mountain's summit, which was veiled by a cloud that formed on their approach. Ellison's machine was flung downward and the other machine disappeared round the corner of the cloud. After a fruitless search, Ellison and Bonnett were forced to return alone to the airdrome, where we waited in vain for the return of the other machine. Faith grows with practice and, during my years as an airman's wife, mine had become strong. Faith bridged for me those hours of uncertainty until the news of their safety arrived.

I learned while with the Everest Expedition that little things are tremendously important. It was the patient preparation, the minute attention to detail and infinite forethought joined to skill and daring which added that triumph to aviation.

[The British fliers in two planes took off at 8:25 a. m. on April 3, 1933, for the first Everest flight. They flew over the summit of Mount Everest at 10:05 a. m., clearing the peak by barely 100 feet. They circled the summit for 15 minutes, then returned, reaching their airfield at Lalbalu at 11:25 a. m. The second Everest flight took place April 19. The Kanchenjunga trip, regarded as a rehearsal for the second Everest flight, was made on April 4.]

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	Metropolitan Opera.	Five o'clock revue;	Pancho and his
5:15	in Tannhauser	Tannhauser.	popular program.	orchestra.
5:30	Monitor Views News.	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	New Deal, talk.	Dell Campo, songs.	Local dance music
6:00	Cowboy music.	Evening Tattler.	Reports; news.	Meet the Artist.
6:15	Irish Minstrels.	Gene and Glenn.	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch.
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; soloist	vocal program.	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:45	Soloist; organ.	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel.	Reports; news.
7:00	The World in Review.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Don Quixote sketch.	Ethel Grenier.	Script Act.	congregation.
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	After Dinner Revue	Dance music.	Speaker; music.
7:45	speaker; orchestra.	Studio speakers.	CBS dance music.	"As I See It".
8:00	"How They Lived in	Dramatic sketch.	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	Colonial America".	Boston Symphony	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	New England Com-	Orchestra, Dr.	talk; sketch; or,	sicians' Local No.
8:45	munity Singing Clubs	Serge Koussevitz-	Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra.
9:00	Sammy Liner and	ky, conductor;	Philadelphia Orch.	Getting the News.
9:15	his orchestra.	guest critic and	Alex. Woollcott.	Organ recital.
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	comment on pro-	Paige's Orchestra;	Dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.	gram.	vocal groups.	Reports; news.
10:00	Talk, Gov. Wilson, Vt.	Saturday Night	Program from and	Dal Mitchell and
10:15	Reports; sport review.	Dancing Party;	to Little America	his orchestra.
10:30	WLS Barn Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	Indoor track meet,
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley.	Reports; news.	Mad. Sq. Garden
11:00	soloists; folk dance	Forecasts; news.	Ted Hanson and	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	music.	NBC dance music.	his orchestra.	Royal Canadians.
11:30	News flashes.	"One Man's Fam-	Portland Sym-	Sam Bittel and
11:45	NBC dance music.	ily," sketch.	phony Orchestra.	his orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; reports.	Old South Church.	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie.	Home Circle.	Choir and organ.	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs.	and soloists.
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	Polish music.
1:00	vocal soloists and	Dale Carnegie;	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus.	Sanford's Orch.	with speakers,	of the Air.
1:30	Youth conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloist and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.	soloist; orch.	ganist	from New York.
2:00	Bax-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch.	the Commodores.	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos.
2:30	Ohman and Arden;	Garden of Melody.	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Ted Hanson and
2:45	vocal soloists.	Gems of Melody.	soloists; trio.	his orchestra.
3:00	Soloists; orchestra.	Wayne King and	Talk, Bob Donahue	New York Philhar-
3:15	Male quartet.	his orchestra.	Local dance music	monic-Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club; solo-	Organ recital.	Orchestra, Art-
3:45	orchestra.	ists; orchestra.	Tenor soloist.	uro Toscanini.
4:00	Terhune dog story.	John B. Kennedy	The Rev. Charles	conductor; talk,
4:15	Studio speakers.	Vee and Johnnie;	E. Coughlin, ad-	Mrs. Franklin D.
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Roosevelt; Law-
4:45	sketch.	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.	rence Gilman.
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music.	NBC music.	his orchestra.	Civil War Drama,
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.	Time, sketch.	Reports; news.	Crumit; orch.
6:00	Elisabeth Rethberg;	Religous period	Local dance music	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York.	Crusaders' music.	Studio recital.
6:30	Ossip Gabrilowitsch,	Salute program.	Popular vocal.	Organ recital.
6:45	guest conductor.	Popular vocal.	Family Theater.	Time and news.
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Manhattan Merry-	Denny Orchestra;	Evening service
7:15	orchestra.	Go-Round; pop.	Paul Small.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater.	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra.	news flashes.	Rin Tin Tin.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet,
8:15	noff and his orches-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch.	choir; organ.
8:30	tra; James Walling-	Del Castillo and	George Gershwin;	Local dance music.
8:45	ton, announcer.	vocal sextet.	Waring's Orch.	Organ recital.
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Beethoven Founda-
9:15	elers; orchestra.	and soloists.	Froman; glee	tion; recital.
9:30	Walter Winchell.	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room".
9:45	Salon Orchestra.	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.	Reports; news.
10:00	Reports; organ.	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams.	Black Orchestra.	his orchestra.	Child Drama.
10:30	Joe and Bateese.	Mischa Elman; con-	Readings; organ.	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes.	cert orchestra.	Reports; news.	tions; speaker.

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—William McDougall of Canada.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Stradivarius Quartet.
5:00 WEEI, Women's Overseas League program; speakers.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin": George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:00 WNAC, WOR presents Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, National Radio Forum; speaker from Washington.
11:00 WAAB, "Child Labor Amendment," Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas and Edward P. Costigan of Colorado.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold with temperature near zero tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature, probably followed by snow; fresh northwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperature, followed by snow in southwest portion in the afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature; followed by snow in south portion in the afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds this afternoon, diminishing tonight, and shifting to northeast over south portion Sunday, and weather partly overcast tonight followed by snow over south portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	4	37	New Orleans	50	58
Bermuda	60	70	New York	8	28
Chicago	2	14	Norfolk	24	38
Denver	24	46	Philadelphia	12	32
Helena, Mont.	6	24	St. Louis	18	34
Jacksonville	42	66	St. Paul	-6	4
Kansas City	16	30	San Francisco	40	52
Los Angeles	48	64	Washington	14	32
Miami	70	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 24.
B—Maximum Feb. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:09 p. m., Sunday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides 7.4 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:58 p. m.

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Trade Policy Of U. S. Placed Hot on Anvil

(Continued from Page 1)

mentations, and internationalism with its blow to protected industries, and a middle course.

His well-argued thesis that the American people should not have their free spirit confined within a fascist straitjacket, despite a national tendency toward mass propaganda, has made a profound impression from President Roosevelt to some of Washington's most conservative observers.

Unofficial policy: As if to carry out his views, the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation—which published the Wallace pamphlet—today announce a commercial policy committee of distinguished national leaders and thinkers on the subject.

They met in Washington this noon for the first time, and will swiftly examine and draft—in a matter of weeks—recommendations for a national policy. Widely divergent viewpoints will be considered, and a synthesis prepared. Sixteen members, representing farm groups, banks, newspapers and publishers, political leaders, university specialists, will wrestle with the problem.

Best known committeemen are James P. Warburg, erstwhile financial adviser to the President; former Gov. Philip F. La Follett of Wisconsin; Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, although the whole list is able and prominent.

Longer range attack: Over a longer period, to report next autumn, the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations with Rockefeller money, is preparing to hold hearings all over the country, and synthesize on its own account a permanent American policy.

On the other side: In opposition, the Chemical Foundation and the committee for the nation have been urging policies of national self-containment and financial swashbuckling.

In one of the most propaganda bursts of recent days, the first group snowed the country under with free copies of Samuel Crowther's book on "America, Self-Contained." The second organization does a similar stint weekly. And scores of private interests, fearing the effects of lower tariffs on their own product, have been at their usual lobbying on Capitol Hill.

In this atmosphere of official preparation, of unofficial "education" of the public, the stage is set for the Roosevelt year's most important step in world trade relations.

* * *

As this situation, to Washington insiders, held the center of interest, the rest of the capital's busy and continuous threads filled into a broader national pattern.

At the White House, President Roosevelt announced that this year's $40,000,000 crop loans will be the last. The money has been repaid notoriously badly, and the Chief Executive recognizes the inconsistency of destroying crops with one hand while lending money for new crops with the other. He also approved an amendment to the lumber code which would bring the nation's privately owned forests for the first time under federal control.

He believes the action to be one of the most important developments during his administration, since it would mean that the entire domain of 500,000,000 acres of American timberland would be subject to conservation. The United States could exercise the control which has made Europe's forests continuingly productive. Measures of fire-prevention, right cutting, and reforestation would be imposed. A 50-year struggle between private slashers and government foresters would be ended. Hearings must be held, but the chances are strong for success of the President's plan.

On Capitol Hill the hive of investigations kept on buzzing. The airmail study degenerates into a personal bicker between two postmasters-general. But the army buying probe revolted again today, fresh evidence of members of Congress intervening on behalf of private firms, simply because they were asked to do so.

Political fires burned sharply and it was announced that G. O. P. House and Senate leaders would run their own electoral campaigns, with only a friendly gesture toward the Republican National Committee. This is a declaration of independence toward 1932 and the Hoover defeat.

New Brunswick Potato Tax

FREDRICTON, N. B., Feb. 24 (AP)—An added tax on shipments of potatoes and turnips into the United States, amounting to from $16 to $20 a carload went into effect Feb. 22. The tax, imposed by the Bureau of International Revenue in the United States, is a processing charge on cotton and jute containers and adds 2.9 cents to the duty on each bag. About 15,000 barrels of potatoes from New Brunswick have been shipped in recent weeks to Virginia.

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The Editor's Puzzle

256

"Well," said the boy to the teacher, in his infant way having cautioned us so often about that we are convinced that we are not doing it, I don't think that boys should ought to step and play with dogs on their way to school.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Professional Tennis

BOSTON GARDEN—Vines vs. Pias, 7:45; Tilden vs. Cochet, 9.

Theaters

ED WYNN (Boston Opera House). With a collection of really good acts.

In "An Evening's Entertainment." 8:30.

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in a play done according to Chinese dramatic conventions—which amuse western audiences very much, but which do not conceal the beauty of some of the lines. 8:30.

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Beverly Bayne and Herbert Rawlinson in a play by J. B. Priestley. Reviewed yesterday. 8:30.

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Closes tonight. A melodrama of family pride in New York—with a sound proof chamber to house the mystery element. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. Not yet seen. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Mr. Skitch." 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

METROPOLITAN—Miriam Hopkins in a sketch, and a revue, on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra. Screen features. Stage show at 1, 2:50, 7, 9:30.

BOSTON—"I Believed in You," with John Boles, Victor Jory and Rosemary Ames. On the stage, Gregory Ratoff and Mayer Davis, the latter with 28-piece orchestra. 10:05, 1:15, 4:25, 7:30, 10:40.

FINE ARTS—"Mt. Everest." Camera account of the last Mt. Everest expedition, with many remarkable views catching the grandeur of the peaks. 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:45.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—In Symphony Hall, 8:15.

SUNDAY

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, Lowell Auditorium, Lowell, 3:30 p. m.

Music

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Fabian Sevitzky, conductor. Lucille Monaghan, piano soloist. Jordan Hall, 3:15.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Piano recital by Rosina Ferdinando, 3:30. Violin concert by the Roumanian, Alexander Romanesque, 8.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—"The Little Dutchman," lecture by Professor Bailey, 3:30. Free guidance. "Greek Art," by Mrs. Sayward, 2:30.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Doll Journeys in Java," lecture by Miss Patricia Boyd, who will bring a number of dolls with her, 3 and 4.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"The War on Crime," lecture by Herbert B. Ehrmann. Music by Myrtle Jordan Trio, 3:15.

FORD HALL FORUM—Dame Rachel Crowdy speaks on "The International Aspects of Social Reform." Concert by the Madrigal Singers, 7:30.

MONDAY

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"Greece of the Gods and Heroes: An Artist Travels Through Arcady to the Byzantine Monasteries of the North." lecture by Clagett Wilson, mural decorator. Mr. Wilson will exhibit water colors made during his trip to Greece. 6:30.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS' MEETING—"The Pan-American Dream," lecture by Dr. Hubert C. Herring. Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING COURSE—Second lecture: "Market Survey," by Prof. Virgil D. Reed of Boston University. Free admission tickets at Public Libraries or Room 217, State House. Class meets in Old South Meeting House at 3.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Edward C. Whiting, journalist and author, speaks on "Why Learn When We Can Ask?" Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

JUNIOR LEAGUE GALLERY—Lecture by Mrs. Maria Adams on lead cuts of Otto Nückel, 4.

Now Comes a Toad Weather Prophet!

UPTON, Mass., Feb. 24 (AP)—Believe it or not, but Mr. Taylor C. Lyford of Milford Street has one of the best weather barometers in this section of Worcester County. It is a toad that he has housed in his bungalow for two years.

Two days before Tuesday's blizzard Mr. Toad dug deeper than usual into his box of dirt. Mr. Lyford told friends on Monday there was a big storm in the making, but they gave little thought to his prognostication until they awoke Tuesday morning and were unable to leave their homes until they had donned overshoes and done some shoveling.

Many other times during the past two years Mr. Toad has "dug in" the day before a snow or heavy rain storm, and likewise has made his appearance on top of the box before it cleared, foretelling that clear weather was in the offing.

Midland Steel Products

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Midland Steel Products Company reports net profit of $672,728 for 1933, equal to $6.94 a share on the 8 per cent cumulative first preferred stock. This contrasts with loss of $221,295 in 1932.

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Newport Leads All With Climate Also, Geographer Insists

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—The best climate in the United States, measured in terms of human efficiency, is found in the region about Newport, R. I., Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale said last night in a lecture at New York University.

"Although the Pacific coast also has many advantages," he said, "the climate close to the Atlantic coast, from Boston to Atlantic City, is probably the most conducive to steady efficiency in North America."

Dr. Huntington, a research associate in geography at Yale, suggested that while the Washington climate is suitable to activity in the winter, a new national summer capital should be established somewhere near Newport.

"There can be little doubt that a vast amount of unwise legislation has come out of Washington because Congress was too hot," he said. "Moreover, many a minor official has acquired a habit of working inefficiently because he felt languid during the summer."

Asserting the best work is done when the temperature averages about 40 degrees, Dr. Huntington said: "Measured in this way, the region near Newport, R. I., seems to approach the optimum about as closely as any place in the United States.

"The three summer months average 66 degrees and the three winter months 32 degrees."

"On one side it is flanked by Boston which as a metropolitan district ranks fourth in North America and which ranks almost exactly with New York in the general excellence of its climate.

"On the other side it is flanked by Philadelphia, the third metropolitan district of the continent, which is better than New York by two degrees in the three winter months, but worse by two degrees in summer.

"The day seems to be fast approaching when the central Government will run the country far more fully than is even now the case. Hence the harm done to the whole country by the hot summers will increase."

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, eighth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra; conductor, Fabien Sevitzky.

Sunday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Musical Club of Boston College.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 28, in Jordan Hall, recital by William Cook, pianist, and Harold Schwarb, pianist and organist.

Friday evening, March 2, in Paine Hall, Cambridge, concert by Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist.

Sunday evening, March 4, in Jordan Hall, concert by the Young Musicians' Orchestral and Vocal Ensemble, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 6, in Brown Hall, concert of chamber pieces played by Georges Laurent, Alfred and Bernard Zighera.

Thursday evening, March 8, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 9 and 10, in Symphony Hall, eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

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Here you will find "the aristocrats" of the new tweed fashions for 1934. Many of the models are exclusive with Stearns. Coats with a jaunty British air. Two and three-piece suits of distinctive elegance. Sweaters and "twin sets" of unusual design and coloring. Hats, handbags, blouses and scarfs "to go with." You may even select your own tweeds from "samples," your models from sketches, and have your coat or suit custom-made.
R. H. Stearns Company Boston

Better Training For Vocational Guides Is Urged

National Association at Its Closing Sessions Adopts Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24—Policies to guide the work of the National Vocational Guidance Association were adopted here today in the closing sessions of the annual convention on the recommendation of 10 committees that have been in conference throughout the convention.

The committees emphasized the need of proper training for vocational counsellors. Discussing this section of the report Mr. Fred J. Smith of Harvard University, national executive secretary, said, "A counsellor without the proper training can do more harm than good. More sins have been committed in the name of vocational guidance than in any other phase of education. The main thing we need to do now is to realize that vocational guidance is a profession. If it is to accomplish its purpose in a changing social order we must have people engaged in it as competent as in any other profession. We don't call in a layman to do the work of a lawyer, nor should we call in a layman to give vocational guidance."

The training program of the Tennessee Valley Authority was described to the convention by Mr. J. D. Dawson, director of training, who announced plans for a dairy, a poultry plant, a 30-acre farm garden, and other proposed centers of training and service such as woodlots and forests, land terracing, pasture and cover crops, farm mechanics, agricultural accounting and management, farm buildings, and rural electrification. Instruction and practice will go on in the trades shops, the cafeteria, general store, tourist camp and utility shops.

A number of community cooperatives will be set up, Mr. Dawson said, and home planning and management will be taught in demonstration houses.

'School Director'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Dr. George F. Zook

United States Commissioner of Education.

Schoolmasters Ready To Take 'Exams'

(Continued from Page 1)

of actual participation in social and political activities and stimulating people to use their leisure time for research. In the new order the curriculums should be built directly out of activities like homemaking, personal service, artistic expression, agriculture and industry, with liberal arts colleges superseded by "folk-art" colleges and "culture groups" set up in every community.

Public Relations Courses

Similar views on the social structure are coming to the surface in the group headed by Mr. Clyde R. Miller of Teachers College, which is recommending a full-time bureau with trained newspaper writers, a publicity representative on the staff of every superintendent, the training of youth for school publicity work, economics courses in public schools, compulsory public relations courses for every person training for school administration, and the enlistment of help from other organizations.

Discussing the program of his committee, Mr. Miller said in an interview, "Neither bank nor school closings can be stopped until the thing which is causing them is eliminated. This thing is uncontrolled economic individualism."

In committees considering the new education, there is a trend toward demanding general education for adults, training for leisure, for citizenship, and for participation in the social system.

Meanwhile the teachers are drawing lines for support for some of the 17 relief bills now pending in Congress and on which hearings are to be held during the week in Washington.

They are generally in favor of the six-point program proposed by the Federal Emergency Relief Committee, an allocation to keep the schools open for a normal term during 1934 in cities of 5000 population and under, which has been variously estimated as calling for $30,000,000 to $50,000,000, an appropriation of $100,000,000 to keep these schools open next year, an amount of about $300,000,000 to insure normal operation of all schools next year, putting a certain sum back of every child in school with equalizing funds drawn from the $100,000,000 appropriation for rural children; loans to school districts on the security of frozen assets; a building program with federal assistance, and the relief already promised in payments to students the year for work at schools in cafeterias, libraries and such activities involving some $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

Mention of Candidates

Letters are out asking for the election as president of Mr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools in Houston, Texas. Among the delegates there is talk also of the next president of the National Education Association to be elected in July. Indiana has announced the candidacy of Mr. Henry Lester Smith, the present treasurer, dean of the School of Education, University of Indiana, Bloomington. Friends of Mr. Joseph M. Saunders, superintendent of schools in Newport News, Va., are mentioning him for the presidency and there is also talk of Mr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of schools in Baltimore, Md.

Planned organization of teacher training institutions in every state, both public and private, was recommended by Dr. George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, speaking to the American Association of Teachers Colleges. Only half the number of teachers are required of those being graduated each year from training schools, declared Dr. Zook, and he argued that fewer students should be prepared for teaching and that a national quality standard should be set.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Next week's opening will be "The Perfumed Lady," a comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, at the Plymouth.

Plays closing tonight are "Double Door," at the Plymouth, and Ed Wynn's "Evening's Eentertainment," at the Boston Opera House.

Plays continuing next week are "The Yellow Jacket," at the Tremont, and "Dangerous Corner," at the Hollis.

Maria Jeritza comes to the Boston Opera House March 5 in the adaptation from Johann Strauss's "Night in Venice," now named "Annina."

Nice Characters Of Movies Found Often Insidious

Educators to Hear Report of Survey of Picture Effect on Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 24—The eagle eye and the natural scientific measuring rod of the American Educational Research Association will be leveled on the movies in the convention which is to be held here next week in connection with the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

The members of the association will hear reports on how deleterious are the effects of 10 gang pictures seen in one year by a small boy with aspirations toward a gun and the spotlight. They will go even farther in learning about the degrees of badness and goodness in film stories about American living.

Mr. Charles C. Peters, director of education research, Pennsylvania State College, is bringing to the association meeting the results of a study in which scales were built up describing 326 acts of conduct ranging from "very good" to "very bad." Eighteen social groups were then tested to see how their own samples of conduct compared with the scales and how far conduct might swing downward and still retain the approval of the majority of the groups.

With these tests in hand the educators approached the movies and decided that, in the aggressiveness of girls in lovemaking, the screen fell far below the accepted standards; that kissing on the celluloid was not much below the accepted conduct, and that screen parents treated their children 70 per cent better than the requirements, meeting with approval and admiration of more than half of the groups.

The results of a study made at the University of Iowa and Ohio State University will be laid before the association by Mr. P. W. Holaday, of the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, 3000 observers in five states having taken 20,000 tests involving 813,000 general information items. The observers included children and adults and 17 pictures were chosen for their study.

Millions Needed To Aid Diplomats

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, but also permit restoration of the 15 per cent pay cut throughout the foreign service, of the post allowances which have been entirely abolished and the sharp cut in rent, light and heat allowances which have caused almost more hardships than anything else.

This annual addition to the present State Department budget would not, however, increase it quite to its peak appropriation of $15,825,447 which was given it in 1931 when the service, which Mr. Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, terms the "first line of national defense," came nearer receiving adequate compensation than at any other time in its history.

The appropriation for 1933 was only $11,353,133. Sums requested to restore it to an efficient level would increase this to $14,815,133. Even at this amount the State Department's annual appropriation would still be one of the smallest of any government agency regardless of the fact that it ranks as the first Government department and produces revenue each year of approximately $4,000,000 which goes into the Treasury.

The McReynolds bill provides only for equalizing the effect of the dollar devaluation to American Government officials serving abroad. To the diplomatic service this would mean about $2,000,000.

Other United States officials abroad, including naval and military forces in China and the naval and military attachés connected with diplomatic posts, would also benefit. But the cost of the others would be substantially less since their numbers total only 1466 as compared to 3522 officials and employees of the diplomatic service.

In addition to this form of relief the department considers it imperative that $648,730 annually be made available to restore the 15 per cent pay cut, $775,534 to increase rent, heat and light allowances which have been cut 65 per cent for lesser officials and employees and 79 per cent for ambassadors and ministers and $200,000 to restore post allowances which have been completely abolished under the Economy Act. The last category is for special allowances attached to posts in countries where the cost of living is unusually high.

Even with these increases in diplomatic compensation, it is pointed out, the average remuneration to an American diplomat or employee of the service would approximate about one-half of that received by an individual in a similar category in the British diplomatic service which is reputedly one of the most efficient and effective in the world.

Actual salaries in the British service approximate those in the American, but generous allowances are made which make it possible for a person with little or no private income to uphold the dignity of his country, whereas in the American service a private income is absolutely essential in many posts and of tremendous assistance in even those where the cost of living is extremely low.

Building Material Bargains

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—An appeal to CWA authorities to offer for sale salvaged building materials from demolition projects at bargain prices for home repair work, is made by Millar's Housing Letter. In many cases the opportunity to buy windows, doors and other materials at low prices may induce householders to begin necessary repair work and thus stimulate employment of labor, the letter says.

A Sprightly Belgian Princess

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Josephine Charlotte Declines Formality

The youthful daughter of the new Queen keeps very busy, even during the parade which her mother is watching. Both are seen freely mingling with a group of citizens on the streets of Brussels.

Work of Foreign Service Surges Rapidly to the Top

(Continued from Page 1)

noncommercial fields we are faced with three major threats to world peace, any one of which may have violent repercussions in the United States. There are rumors of war in Europe, in the Far East and in Latin America. In the last two we have already intervened, hoping to prevent further hostilities.

In Europe the nations are jockeying for position, each hoping sooner or later to win the support of the United States.

The entire doctrine of neutrality, to which for 100 years the United States has adhered and as a result of which it has fought two wars, is being questioned to such an extent that it may be abolished. The problem of land disarmament is still in abeyance in Europe. Our officials have taken an active part in the discussions. Next year come the preliminaries for the reopening of the question of the limitation of naval armaments—a matter of vital concern to the United States which has naval limitation treaties with England and Japan that expire in 1936.

It would be possible to continue for a column to list the many vital problems in our foreign relations which today are unsolved. From those mentioned above it is clear that the work to be done by the foreign service is highly technical and requires the services of trained men of genuine ability.

The fact that we have made it a practice to name at least half of our ministers and ambassadors from political or private life makes the rôle of the career secretaries of even greater importance. They have often to educate and to guide an inexperienced minister or ambassador through delicate negotiations.

It is the misfortune of the foreign service that the nation still thinks of it in terms of the 1890's. When its work was unimportant it was too often the custom to make jokes at the expense of diplomatic secretaries as elegant young men who had nothing more important to do than to wear gray spats at pink teas.

This reputation has never been quite overcome, due perhaps to the fact that until very recently the social activities of our diplomatic secretaries had received overmuch publicity. It is true, of course, that many official contacts are established through social activities and that much business is transacted over a pleasant meal.

But, as must be clear to all who have read the foregoing series of articles, this is a distorted and usually misleading picture of diplomatic life. The ideal foreign service officer must have not only an excellent education but also a knowledge of politics and economics. He must furthermore have at least two foreign languages at his command. If, in addition, he has an agreeable personality and is tactful and courteous he can do much for his country.

The difficulty is in finding men with the combination of these qualities together with energy and a penetrating intelligence.

Men of this sort, after 20 or 30 years' experience abroad, should offer the best recruiting ground for the selection of ministers and ambassadors.

Under the system at present in force, they are at the disadvantage of being unfamiliar with business and political conditions in the United States, because the service as administered up to the present has not made it possible for foreign service officers detailed for temporary duty in America to get away from Washington.

Among the reforms needed, therefore, is a provision to enable men stationed abroad to return home frequently enough to keep in touch with home affairs.

This, however, is a detail compared to the more important problem of making the foreign service self-supporting. The cost, as indicated in the previous articles, is small. Buildings can be acquired and furnished for a comparatively small sum. Minor additional appropriaitons for maintenance and adequate allowances adjusted to the varying costs of living in different foreign posts will go far toward placing the foreign service on a proper footing.

The problem is particularly pressing not only in view of the emergency conditions described in earlier articles, which have resulted in grave injustices to many individuals, but also because of the permanent problem that will arise now that the dollar is devalued. With the gold content reduced permanently to 59.06 per cent of the old par value, it means that, roughly speaking, the pay and allowances of the foreign service officers in terms of foreign exchange would be only 59.06 per cent of what they were before last April.

Living expenses will, however, remain as described in these articles. When the readjustments are made it is essential that the cost of living in the different posts be kept constantly in mind and that, whatever the gold value of the dollar, adequate allowance be granted so that in terms of foreign exchange the foreign service officers will receive enough to cover the indispensable items of their cost of living.

The foreign service has been described as our "first line of defense." It would seem under the circumstances to be only hard common sense to establish it on such a basis as to make it attractive to men of ability and ambition.

As organized at present the service is underpaid, the prospects of advancement are comparatively small, and owing to the Government's policy of economy and to the foreign exchange losses, it is becoming once more a rich man's luxury. The inevitable result is to keep out many good men both from the service proper and from the posts of ambassador and minister.

In view of the exceptional importance which attaches to the conduct of our foreign relations in critical times like the present, the least that we can do for our foreign service is to enable it to perform its duties without having to pay for the privilege.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Who's Right?

Before Governor Ely's voice ceased to echo in that third story of Faneuil Hall where he was dining with the Ancients on Washington's Birthday, Henry J. Sullivan, candidate for Congress against John W. McCormack, was announcing that he will try to have the Democratic pre-primary convention delegates from South Boston and Dorchester instructed for Governor Ely.

Many are asking today what this move means. Henry is well known to be a practical politician and he's proved he's good for 35,000 to 40,000 votes in South Boston and Dorchester any time.

Why this great Ely zeal on Henry's part, they're asking now.

* * *

There's one thing to remember right now. Such Ely outbreaks are very likely to start in other places in Massachusetts—for the impression persists that the Governor will be forced into the campaign willy-nilly.

* * *

David I. Walsh is sure of renomination by the Democrats for the United States Senate and he's waged more desperate campaigns at the November polls than confront him this year, but Dave is cautious and it's known that he's bringing more and more pressure on the Governor to lead the state ticket.

* * *

A Difference

Contrast the financial conditions of the cities of Boston and New York.

Yesterday Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield said: "There's been a decided change for the better in the credit standing of our city which gives me comfort. The best way to judge the improved financial security is found in the status of our temporary notes and bonds on the investment market. Within a few days, my office has been in receipt of a communication from a most reputable banking concern, which informed me that during the few weeks in which I have been here, the financial paper of our city has shown decided strength."

* * *

No less authority than Walter Lippmann, columnist for the New York Herald Tribune wrote: "Owing to gross mismanagement under Tammany rule and to the severity of the depression, New York City today is in great difficulty. Municipal bankruptcy in the financial capital of the nation would be a serious shock to the national recovery.

"Yet unless heroic measures are taken promptly, bankruptcy is probable. The city does not have the power to balance its budget. It lacks the power to reduce expenses. It laacks the power to increase revenues. It is in a straightjacket, and bankruptcy not later than next autumn is a virtual certainty unless the straitjacket is removed."

* * *

He May Be Getting Wise

DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, secretary to Governor Ely, has not yet declared his candidacy for Congress in that old granite-ribbed Berkshire-studded First Massachusetts District.

"Clint" knows that not in 50 years has a Democrat sat in the lower house of Congress from that district.

He knows, too, that if any Democrat is to be elected from that district Allen T. Treadway has grown to think belongs to him, that this is the year to run while President Roosevelt is at the height of his popularity.

The Berkshire Democrats have been trying to make "Clint" believe that he's the only Democrat who could take the measure of Mr. Treadway.

* * *

Sometimes I think that Clint's beginning to agree with them.

R. J.

Federal Officials Continue to Seize Mislabeled Liquor

Repeal of prohibition of course ended, among other things, the faking of liquor labels and "cutting" of the liquor. But apparently there remain some distillers who haven't yet heard about it. At least Boston officials of the Federal Pure Food and Drug Bureau continue to seize mislabeled whisky.

More of the same kind of "Scotch" whisky which was confiscated last Tuesday on a pier here, after shipment from New York, will be seized in a number of liquor stores throughout the state within the next few days, according to Dr. George H. Adams, chief of the Boston bureau.

Eighty-seven cases of what was supposed to be "Scotch" whisky were taken by the federal agents last Tuesday. Dr. Adams said the bottles were "grossly mislabeled" and contained a poor imitation.

Sage Foundation Director Says NRA Disappoints Labor

Labor is not of one mind on the effects of the NRA. Miss Mary Van Kleek, director of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York, says in fact that on the whole the recovery program, so far as it benefits the worker, "has been a great disappointment."

Speaking yesterday before the conference on Trade Unions in the Economic Crisis being held here, Miss Van Kleek criticized the Government specifically for its failure to insist that the provisions for company unions in the codes submitted by the steel and coal industries be in accordance with the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

It would have been better had union leaders begun their fight for the workers early in the summer, she said.

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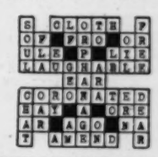

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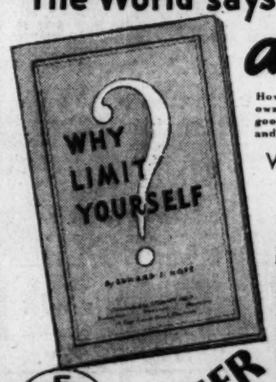
The World says he has written a Classic!



How can an author properly evaluate his own work? The world must judge of the good it has done! The world *has* judged—and in no uncertain terms it hails

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Defeats Welker Cochran in Deciding Match of Three-Cushion Play

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, City	W	L	HR	BG
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo...	9	2	7	42
Welker Cochran, San Fran..	8	3	13	37
Allen Hall, Chicago.....	8	3	14	38
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo..	7	4	8	27
W. F. Hoppe, New York....	7	4	10	28
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. York	6	5	7	38
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago...	6	5	7	39
Otto Rieselt, Philadelphia...	5	6	12	42
T. S. Denton, Kansas City.	4	7	9	53
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago..	3	8	10	44
Alfredo de Oro, New York..	2	9	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago...	1	10	9	70

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—For the eleventh time in his career and the first time since 1930, John M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., is the world champion at three-cushion billiards. He won the title yesterday when he defeated Welker Cochran of San Francisco, 1932 winner, in the final game of the schedule, 50 to 23 in 42 innings, after a steady performance without brilliancy, but always accurate.

Cochran was far below his recent form in the tourney, missing many shots which should have been easy for him. A single run of 4 was his best performance, and he did not reach double figures until the twenty-fourth inning. He will encounter Allen Hall in a playoff for second place this afternoon, and a playoff for fourth will bring Jay N. Bozeman Jr. against William F. Hoppe.

Layton won the bank, and scored four on the break. Cochran was a trifle off in his shooting at the start and missed several shots by the closest of margins. Layton was playing safe, but gradually drew ahead to lead at 12 to 1 as the result of a well executed run of 5 in the seventh inning. Several of Cochran's attempts were spoiled by kisses.

Layton gradually worked ahead, with Cochran missing more close shots, until he completed the halfway turn in his half of the sixteenth inning, with the champion at 4. At this point Cochran asked that the balls be changed, and this was done to Cochran's ball and the red ball, Layton electing to keep his cue ball. Layton increased his lead to 29 to 5, but then Cochran started position play and made a run of four. Layton's soft shooting started him climbing again, until the score stood at 32 to 10 at the end of the twenty-fourth. A 7 in the thirty-third put Layton at 46, but not until the forty-second inning did he complete his string.

The score by innings:

John M. Layton—4 2 1 0 8 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 3 4 3 1 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 2 7s 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—30. Innings—42. High run—7.

Welker Cochran—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 s 0 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 2—23. Innings—41. High run—4. Referee—Charles McElligott.

College Basketball Results

Alma 33, Kalamazoo Teachers 20.
Armour Tech 41, Augustana 31.
Brigham Young 44, Montana State 30.
Carleton 30, Coe 24.
Carroll 39, Lake Forest 27.
Cincinnati 43, Denison 34.
College of Emporia 39, Bethany 27.
Colorado Teachers 32, Colorado Miners 22.
Conn. State 32, Norwich 27.
DeKalb Teachers 31, Illinois Normal 30.
Doane 38, Nebraska Wesleyan 36.
Eau Claire 36, Stout 28.
Emory and Henry 33, Roanoke 25.
Evansville 23, Indiana State Teachers 22.
Ferris 25, Central Teachers 19.
Georgia 33, Georgia Tech 19.
Hastings 49, York 24.
Illinois Wesleyan 49, Bradley 32.
Indiana Central 35, N. A. G. U. 11.
Knox 44, Cornell College 29.
Lawrence 33, Beloit 22.
Luther 30, Concordia 17.
Marquette 40, Michigan State 16.
Mass. State 40, Pratt Institute 35.
McPherson 25, Ottawa University 24.
Middlebury 53, St. Michael's 30.
Millikin 37, St. Viator 31.
Milwaukee Teachers 58, Platteville 29.
Missouri 29, Oklahoma 28.
Missouri Valley 19, Rolla 16.
North Dakota 28, N. D. State 13.
Oklahoma Aggies 31, Tulsa 17.
Parsons 38, Dubuque 35.
Princeton 48, Williams 17.
Springfield T. 34, Warrensburg 33.
St. Cloud 43, Winona 34.
Tennessee 43, Auburn 26.
Texas Christian 29, Texas 25.
Utah 43, Utah Aggies 35.
Washburn 35, Haskell 28.
Waynesburg 48, Geneva 42.
Westminster 30, Drury 25.
Wyoming 39, Colorado Aggies 21.

College Hockey Results

Boston 6, New Hampshire 0.
Minnesota 3, Michigan 1.

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Renewing Old Amateur Rivalry as Professionals

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Henri Cochet of France — Big Bill Tilden of the United States

Sporting Around the Hub

TWO important college hockey series start tonight, both having a direct bearing on the Quadrangular League championship. Dartmouth, who along with Yale holds first place in the standing at the present moment, opposes Princeton on natural ice at Hanover, while the Eli plays host to Harvard at New Haven. Yale, Dartmouth and Princeton will make their bids for the title, Harvard being the only team out of the running. The Green-Tiger clash is considered about even. Yale is favored to defeat Harvard; but the Crimson is going into this year's annual series with everything to gain and nothing to lose by victory, while the Eli is on edge with an eye on the championship. The Crimson has come fast in recent games and is about right to score an upset.

Tonight's professional tennis matches at the Boston Garden will begin at 8:30 o'clock instead of 7:45 as originally stated. Singles matches between Vines and Plaa and Tilden and Cochet are on schedule for tonight.

Casey Stengel, the new Brooklyn Dodgers' manager, should make a big hit with the fans in his home city and, for that matter, all around the circuit. The former outfielder will bring back to Ebbets Field the color that faded when Wilbert Robinson was released. It is rumored that Stengel signed a two-year contract calling for $10,000 per season.

Jimmy Foxx, Connie Mack's holdout first baseman, jumped back into the baseball spotlight again when it was reported that he has been offered a substantial sum to forsake the national sport for professional wrestling. He has been offered $30,000 a year for three years. Of course those close to baseball do not think that Foxx will even consider this wrestling offer; for baseball is his game, regardless of salary disputes. It is our opinion that the Athletic management is hurting the sport by cutting the salary of its great slugger.

Nemo Leibold, manager of the Reading, Penna., team in the New York-Pennsylvania League, a Red Sox "farm," is expected in town today to confer with Eddie Collins.

Boston University's varsity hockey team won its fourth straight game last night at the Arena, shutting out New Hampshire by 6 to 0. New Hampshire freshmen defeated the B. U. yearlings, 2 to 0.

Harvard's swimming team will meet the strongest opposition that it has yet encountered when it engages the Brown varsity in a dual meet at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight. The meet starts at 8:30 o'clock.

Henri Cochet was asked recently what he thought of an open tennis tournament and this was his answer: "I think it would be a little bit foolish. The professionals can outplay the amateurs consistently. Before long the best remaining amateurs will be professionals. If an open tournament would be profitable, I say go ahead with it; but I don't think it would be."

It is rumored out Pittsburgh way that the Pirates baseball team is looking for a left-handed catcher. William E. Benswanger, president of the club, and Manager George Gibson are both of the opinion that a left-hander can do just as well behind the plate as a right-hander, with so many "lefty" batters in the majors at the present time. Incidentally, records show that there have been five left-handed receivers in major-league history, most of them before 1900.

Rutgers Makes Clean Sweep Against C. C. N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 24—Rutgers University made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship meet with College of the City of New York here yesterday when its swimming team won 50 to 21 and its waterpolo team was victor 39 to 10. The Rutgers swimmers took every first place and Walter Spence, in a special 100-meter freestyle swim which took the place of the regular 100-yard freestyle, tied his national intercollegiate record of 58.2s. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; J. Alex Latimer '35, Rutgers, second; Milton Metzger '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—23.3s.

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence '34, Rutgers; Theodore F. Brick '34, Rutgers, second; Milton Metzger '36, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—58.2s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Theodore F. Brick '34, Rutgers; Andrew Lavender '36, C. C. N. Y., second; Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 30.8s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Charles N. Fendrich '34, Rutgers; Nathan Snow '35, C. C. N. Y., second; Walter E. Mowen '34, Rutgers, third. Time—5m. 36.2s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Walter Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Rutgers; Eli Kristal '36, C. C. N. Y., second; Charles Machleid '34, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1m. 56.6s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Harry B. White Jr. '35, Rutgers; Edward Goldstein '36, C. C. N. Y., second; George Weidmann '37, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 42.6s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Frederick L. Faulkner '36, Rutgers (85.50 points); C. J. Vitaliano '36, C. C. N. Y., second (58.68 points); Jerome Fox '36, C. C. N. Y., third (47.99 points).

440-Yard Relay—Won by Rutgers (William T. Kyle '34, Walter E. Mowen '34, Walter Q. Ashley Jr. '35, Theodore F. Brick '34). Time—3m. 59.6s.

Patrick Fines Players

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP)—Frank Patrick, managing director of the National Hockey League, announced today that he had imposed fines of $100 each on Leo Dandurand and Newsy Lalonde, managing director and manager, respectively, of the Montreal Canadiens, for their part in a fight with Hooley Smith, Montreal Maroons. The altercation occurred during a game between the Maroons and the Canadiens. Smith was fined $50.

U. S. Athletes to Visit Tokyo

TOKYO, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Japan Athletic Association announced yesterday receipt of a cable from the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States accepting an invitation to send a track and field team to Tokyo next fall for a dual meet.

College Fencing Results

Long Island 8, Lehigh 5.
St. John's 10, Brooklyn 7.

Guest Remains as Only 10-Goal Player in Polo

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Winston F. C. Guest remains as the only 10-goal player in indoor pony polo. This was announced following the annual meeting of the handicap committee of the Indoor Polo Association of America. The committee was more conservative in its action than in any recent season and the changes made affected, almost exclusively, players rated at less than five goals.

Only two men above that figure were changed in their rankings. Mr. G. Phipps, who was at No. 1 for the Optimists when they won the national championship, was lowered from eight goals to seven.

The other is a college player, Clarence Combs, No. 2, for the Pennsylvania Military College trio, which has practically clinched honors in the Metropolitan League. He was raised from five goals to six.

Other changes advanced were A. L. Dillingham, whose return to play this season has helped Harvard considerably, and Edwin Ford, who appeared in indoor polo with no rating two years ago. Ford, playing this year with Boulder Brook and some of the New York Athletic Club teams, was raised from two to four goals. Dillingham was advanced from two to three.

Ole Hegge Wins Ski Race

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—Ole Hegge, veteran ski runner of the Norfolk (Conn.) Winter Sports Association, yesterday won the 50-kilometer cross-country ski race, final event of the Eastern United States Amateur Ski Association's tournament. Hegge, winner of the 18-kilometer held on Wednesday, covered the course in zero weather in 2h. 57m. 29s. A 40-mile gale swept across the course which, fortunately for the competitors, runs through heavy forest for 90 per cent of the distance. Birge Torrissen, a team-mate of Hegge's, was second, 9m. and 15s. behind the winner, clocked in 3h. 6m. 44s. Nils Backstrom of the Swedish-American A. C., the only other finisher, was caught in 3h. 13m. 12s.

Mrs. Hill vs. Miss Van Wie

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Two women golfers who fought uphill battles to get into the finals, meet today for the South Atlantic championship. Mrs. O. S. Hill, former western champion, is pitted against Virginia Van Wie, the national titleholder in the 18-hole match. Mrs. Hill yesterday came from behind to defeat Marian Miley, Louisville, Ky., 1 up after being 4 down going to the thirteenth hole. Miss Van Wie defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa State and western champion, 2 up.

Mrs. Wheeler in Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 24 (AP)—Mrs. I. M. Wheeler, of New York, reached the final round of the Belmont Manor women's golf championship yesterday, defeating Mrs. Eldon Trimingham, of Bermuda, 1 up at the nineteenth. Mrs. Wheeler will meet Miss E. Green, of Kent, England, in the final. Miss Green upset Nancy Pearman, of Bermuda, 1 up.

Norwich Fencers Defeated

MONTREAL, Feb. 24 (AP)—For the second time in two years fencers of Norwich University, Northfield, last night lost to Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's fencing club in a meet here. The M. A. A. A. men won with each of the three weapons—foils, dueling sword and sabre—to take the meet by a margin of 30-10 in points.

College Swimming Results

Indiana 45, Chicago 39.
Michigan 61, Iowa 23.
Northwestern 56, Wisconsin 26.
Rutgers 50, C. C. N. Y. 21.

College Track Result

Iowa 73 1-3, Minnesota 30 2-3.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma 3, Kansas City 1.

College Waterpolo Result

Rutgers 39, C. C. N. Y. 10.

Tilden and Vines Defeat Cochet And Plaa Three Times

The United States tennis professionals are still too good for the French aces, Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines adding three more matches last night in the Boston Garden to the five straight which the Americans won in the New York series. Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, representing France, have two chances left in the Boston series to score when Cochet meets Tilden and Vines plays Plaa in tonight's program.

In singles last night Tilden defeated Plaa, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3, and Vines won from Cochet at 6—3, 6—4, 8—6. The doubles went to the United States pair at 12—14, 6—3, 6—4.

The crowd was slow in arriving, less than 4000 persons being in their seats when Tilden and Plaa took to the court in the first match of the evening. By the time Tilden had won the first set at 6—4, the crowd increased to about 6800. While Plaa did not extend the former United States Davis Cup star, Tilden, at times, was forced to call upon his store of knowledge to keep the Frenchman in check. The second set went to extra games, 7—5, with service holding in six games. Tilden broke through in the seventh, after deuce had been called twice, scoring on speedy cross-court forehand shots. The eighth game brought rounds of applause for the rallies were long and the shots spectacular. Plaa won the ninth game on service, but fell into a streak of errors in the eleventh, dropping his service. Tilden scored an easy service victory in the twelfth game to win the set.

Play in the third set lagged, both players showing signs of being tired. Most of the points came from errors, Tilden scoring only nine placements and Plaa six. Tilden put on pressure in the ninth game to end the set, 6—3, and the match.

Vines was so well in command of his match with Cochet that he indulged in light-hearted side play à la Tilden. The Californian had the play all on his side in the first set, winning quickly at 6—3, and ran up a 5—1 lead in the second set before the French ace put on pressure as Vines let down, but the California star held his own.

The third set was closer and the best of the match. Only Vines's ability to keep the French star away from the net gave the American the upper hand. Cochet got to the net now and then throughout the match and when he did he was unbeatable.

The doubles match was a long-drawn-out affair, but furnished a lot of laughs to the crowd who paid $8496.72 to see the first of the two-night net series.

Over the Net

THREE of France's finest young tennis players are on their way to the United States to play in the national indoor championships at New York. The young trio, Christian Boussus, Andre Merlin, and Paul Feret sailed this week from La Havre. They were joined by Jean Borotra, veteran Davis Cup star, at Plymouth, Eng.

E. Ramay Donovan of Fordham University retained his singles title in the New York state intercollegiate tennis tournament recently played in the 106th Infantry Armory in Brooklyn. The four-day tourney was held under the auspices of Long Island University. New York University gained its second leg on the Metcalfe Bowl when its team of Donald Hawley and Lester Steifberg retained the doubles title, defeating Ernst Kosian and David Geller, another N. Y. U. pair, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4. Donovan beat Geller in the singles final at 5—7, 6—2, 6—4.

The Lawn Tennis Association of England, at its annual meeting in London recently, approved of tennis players accepting as gifts only the wearing apparel they use on the courts. A ruling was passed to the effect that "money, checks, money orders, consumable goods and wearing apparel (other than such as is necessary for the pursuit of the game on the court) or orders on shops for the same shall not be offered" by tournament committees or accepted by competitors.

Australia is planning to compete for the Davis Cup this year with the same quartet that lost to Great Britain in the European zone final last season. The team, therefore, will be composed of J. H. (Jack) Crawford, Vivian B. McGrath, the player who sometimes uses two hands in making a shot; Adrian K. Quist and Donald P. Turnbull.

Burdick to Coach Knox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 24—Lloyd S. Burdick will coach Knox College football during the coming season, President Britt announced today. Mr. Burdick's remarkable record as football player and coach, his all-round athletic ability, his personal character, and his skill in handling men have been the factors determining his choice by Knox from among the great number of applicants for the position.

Amusements

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RICHARD of BORDEAUX
A Play by Gordon Daviot
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Norma Taubele And Jane Sharp Win the Doubles

Take United States Women's Indoor Lawn Tennis Title Easily

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Norma Taubele, the left-hander of the Bronx, won her first United States championship yesterday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when with Jane Sharp as her partner, she captured the national women's indoor doubles championship, defeating in the final round Mrs. Henry C. Brunie, the former Anna Fuller of Boston, paired with Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., formerly Lillian Scharman. The score was 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Taubele also stands a good chance of annexing two more titles in the tourney, as she is a finalist in both the singles and the mixed-doubles with Frank Bowden, in which the finals will be played today.

The remarkable feature of the doubles victory was that the winning pair had previously played a closely fought three-set match against each other in the semifinals of the singles, which went to Miss Taubele by a score of 3—6, 6—4, 7—5. The closeness of the battle is well illustrated by the fact that Miss Sharp was seven times within a point of leading at 5—3 in the second set, and led at 0—40 in the ninth game of the final set, after the score was at 4—all. But Miss Taubele had a bit more endurance than the California girl, and fought her way to victory with her wallops, though obviously weary from the long battle.

In the other semifinal, Helen Pederson, of Stamford, the surprise of the tournament, came through after a slow and uninteresting battle, lasting almost three hours, by defeating Millicent Hirsh, former girl star, 10—8, 1—6, 6—3. Miss Pederson is only 17, and stands a good show of winning in outdoor play this summer. This is her first tournament experience. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship
Singles—Semifinal Round

Norma Taubele, New York Tennis Club, defeated Jane Sharp, Los Angeles tennis Club, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Millicent Hirsh, New York Tennis Club, 10—8, 1—6, 6—3.

Doubles—Final Round

Miss Taubele and Miss Sharp defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie and Mrs. William V. Hester Jr., Heights Casino, 6—3, 6—2.

Minnesota Six Still Unbeaten in Big Ten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24—University of Minnesota continued its way unbeaten last night toward the Big Ten Conference hockey championship, defeating University of Michigan, 3 to 1. Two Minnesota goals were scored in the first period and the third late in the final period when Coach Edward Lowry substituted wings for his defense men in a desperate gamble to tie the score. Michigan's lone point was scored in the first period. The summary:

Minnesota		Michigan
Gray, Zieske, lw	rw, G.	David, McEachern
Munns, Johnson, c	c,	Artz, Stewart
Russ, McGlone, rw	lw,	Sherf, Singles
Wagnild, ld	rd,	L. David, McCollum
Labatte, rd	ld,	Chapman
Jewell, g	g,	Clausen

Score—Minnesota 3, Michigan 1. Goals—Munns, Russ, Gray for Minnesota; Artz for Michigan. Assists—Gray for Minnesota. Referee—Percy Traub. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Old Man Par Takes Licking

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Old man par, just a ghost of his former self, surrendered to the spectacular shots of nine professionals here yesterday, as the fastest field in the three-year history of the tournament reeled through the first 18 holes of the $2000 72-hole Gasparilla open. Willie Macfarlane of Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Paul Runyan of West Chester, N. Y., and Joe Turnesa of Long Island, N. Y., paced the 104 entries with scores of 66, four strokes under par. Macfarlane and Turnesa, playing together, each put together a 32 and a 34. Runyan, the 1932 winner of the tournament, posted a 36 and a 30. Horton Smith, slender Oak Park (Ill.) stroke-maker, and Ky Laffoon of Denver, Colo., tied for third place, each with 36-32—68, while Dick Metz of Deal, N. J., and Mike Turnesa of Fairview, N. Y., brought up the rear of the par-punishing guard. Metz carded 32-37—69 and Turnesa 34-35—69.

Ball 1.97 Per Cent Faster

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 (AP)—A Johns Hopkins University natural scientist, after long experiments, yesterday announced that the new standard major league baseball was exactly 1.97 per cent "faster" than that used in the National League last year. In other words, if "Chuck" Klein of the Phillies leans on a 1934 ball with the exact power that got him a 294-foot hit in 1933 he'll get 300 feet—just two yards more. Berlin Bodie, graduate of the university school of engineering, was the experimenter. He took a new ball, a National "dead ball, a concrete foundation and some scientific instruments to measure a bounce.

Saskatoon Defeats U. S. Team

PRAHA, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Saskatoon Quakers, world amateur hockey champions, defeated the United States team, runnerup for the title, here last night, 3 to 0. The victory was the Quakers' thirty-first in 34 games on the continent. They have lost two games and tied one.

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Ingersoll Springs Surprise in Third Round of Racquets

Semifinal-round matches in the United States racquets championship singles tournament today found Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia facing Warren Ingersoll, also of Philadelphia, and Robert Grant 3d of Jericho, Long Island, a junior at Harvard University, meeting James R. Leonard of New York, recently winner of the Tuxedo Park gold racquet tournament and also Canadian champion. The winners of these matches will meet in the final tomorrow for the title held last year by Clarence C. Pell of New York, who was unable to defend this winter.

Ingersoll has been the surprise of this tournament to date. In the second round he defeated Stanley G. Mortimer of New York, a former holder of the title, and favorite to win this year when Pell was forced to default. Yesterday Ingersoll gave the best exhibition of racquets that was shown in the third round of play when he eliminated Hartland P. MacDougall of Montreal, the only Canadian in the tournament, 8—15, 7—15, 15—12, 15—2, 15—11.

MacDougall started the match as if he were going to overwhelm Ingersoll in three straight games. He won the first at 15—7 and then took the second 15—8. He ran the score of the third game up to a 12—4 lead, only to see Ingersoll start his brilliant rally and tie the game at 12-all. From that point on the match was all in favor of the Philadelphian. The summary:

United States Racquets Championship
Singles—Third Round

Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, defeated Hartland P. MacDougall, Montreal, 8—15, 7—15, 15—12, 15—2, 15—11.

Beavers and Reds Tie In Can-Am Contest, 2 All

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	6	10	84	76	34
Providence	12	9	7	60	56	33
Quebec	12	8	12	68	65	32
Philadelphia	11	7	13	81	80	29
New Haven	10	4	16	51	67	24

Result Feb. 23
Providence 2, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Feb. 24—Scoring two goals inside of a minute in the third period, the Quebec Beavers gained a 2-all tie with the Providence Reds in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here last night. The Beavers thereby kept their home record for the season unmarred by defeat. Providence had apparently clinched the game in the first period on goals by Gaudreault and Giroux, when Wilson converted a pair of assists in the final session to send the game into overtime. The summary:

Quebec		Providence
McCabe, lw	rw,	Giroux
Lowrey, c	c,	Murray
MacIntyre, rw	lw,	Harrington
Molyneaux, ld	rd,	McVicar
Ayres, rd	ld,	Mulligan
Smith, g	g,	Byrne

Score—Quebec 2, Providence 2. Goals—Wilson 2 for Quebec; Gaudreault and Giroux for Providence. Assists—Quenneville, Toupin, Ayres for Quebec; Hart, Giroux, Nichols for Providence. Spares—Leroux, Toupin, Phillips, Blake, Ward, Quenneville, Wilson for Quebec; Nichols, Gaudreault, Alexandre, Hart, Lesieur, Rivers, Taylor for Providence. Officials—Smith and Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods and 15-minutes overtime.

Public Links Clubs May Join Connecticut G. A.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24 (AP)—Membership in the Connecticut Golf Association was opened to municipal golf links today by a new set of by-laws adopted by the association in a special meeting at the New Haven Country Club.

Although not permitted to full membership, clubs which do not own their own courses and are not sole administrators of their club affairs were made eligible for associate memberships.

Public links players thus will be able to enter Connecticut Golf Association championship tournaments.

The associate member clubs were authorized to have one delegate each to represent them in the association, as compared to two delegates for active members.

College Wrestling Results

Illinois 24, Northwestern 8.
Michigan 13½, Chicago 10½.

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National Class B Tournament Starts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The second national squash tennis championship, for Class B players, got under way yesterday at the City Athletic Club, and most of the first round was completed, as well as a pair of second-round matches.

Frank A. Sieverman 3d of the Bayside Tennis Club, which won the team title, led the way into the third round, without having to play, as the result of a bye and a default, while Walter D. Hoag Jr., chief hope of the Yale Club, also advanced twice, with a bye and a victory.

No surprises developed in the play, though several of the matches were close. The balance of the first round, and most of the second, are scheduled for today. The summary:

United States Class B Individual Championship—First Round

J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club, won from W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, by default.

Harvey A. Mayer, City A. C., defeated Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, 15—9, 10—15, 15—9.

Frank L. Giusti, Bayside T. C., defeated J. S. Turner, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—5.

Joseph J. Lordi, New York A. C., defeated B. M. Shanley, Essex Club, 15—7, 17—16.

Van Buren Taliaferro, Yale Club, defeated Milton Cohn, City A. C., 15—7, 9—15, 15—9.

J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated S. L. Alexander, Block Hall Club, 15—8, 15—9.

J. H. DeRaismes, Elizabeth T. & C. C., defeated Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, 15—8, 17—18, 18—13.

J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—5, 16—18, 15—12.

C. P. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—7, 15—2.

R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., won from W. T. Bulkley, Yale Club, by default.

J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, defeated Norman Foster, Fraternity S. T. C., 18—15, 15—3.

Second Round

Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside T. C., won from J. D. Scheerer, Essex Club, by default.

Walter D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated Ince, 15—12, 15—0.

McGill University Five Defeats Toronto, 30-21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 24—McGill University, Canadian intercollegiate champions, greatly improved their chances of winning their fourth straight title last evening when they defeated Toronto by 30 to 21. It was McGill's fourth straight victory and the second loss for Toronto in four games.

The winners showed a smart passing attack and their strong defense, coupled by weak shooting by the locals, enabled them to get a 15-to-6 lead in the first half, during which Toronto scored one floor basket. In the second half Toronto scored four baskets in a row, but after that the winners took command of the game and won easily. The summary:

McGill		Toronto
Gormley, Smaill, lf	rg,	Sniderman
Lewin, Bowes, rf	lg,	Gold, Levy
Young, Jeffery, c	c,	Willis, Prince
Faulkner, lg	rf,	Newman, Gordon
Ross, rg	lf,	Mitchell, Bodrug

Score—McGill 30, Toronto 21. Goals from floor—Faulkner 5, Lewin 2, Gormley, Young for McGill; Gordon 2, Mitchell, Willis, Gold, Levy for Toronto. Goals from foul—Lewin 3, Faulkner 3, Bowes 3, Gormley, Young, Smaill for McGill; Sniderman 3, Mitchell 2, Willis 2, Gold 2 for Toronto. Referee—T. Pogue, Toronto.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	4	14	78	85	40
Buffalo	14	10	13	67	59	38
Syracuse	17	3	17	90	93	37
London	15	6	12	72	80	36
Windsor	15	2	20	86	93	32
Cleveland	14	3	17	83	87	31

Result Feb. 23
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.

Indians Stay in Running

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24—Cleveland Indians stayed in the running for a place in the International Hockey League playoffs by defeating Detroit Olympics, 2 to 1. Ranger and Benson got the goals that turned back the league leaders. Mitchell scored for Olympics. It was the third defeat in a row for the Detroit team.

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Full Confidence Is Now Restored, Fisher Declares

Yale Economist Explains That President's Goal Is Not Inflationary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 24—Critics claiming to fear drastic inflation from President Roosevelt's financial policy should be alarmed rather over deflation, according to Prof. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University, speaking to the business and professional men's current affairs institute at the University of Cincinnati last night.

Few critics, Professor Fisher said, who can be called authorities question the President's two main goals—reflation of the currency up to a certain price level and stabilization at that level. In some instances, however, they are so zealous in criticism of minor points that they give the impression the nation is going on the rocks. The fact is, according to the professor, that confidence is now almost general.

"Deflation means just as much as inflation," said Professor Fisher. "If superabundance weakens value, scarcity increases value; and on March 4, 1933, the dollar—meaning the dollar in circulation, which is the only dollar that counts—was so scarce and hard to get that it amounted to $1.75 in commodity values, as compared with the dollar of 1929, or to $2.82 in commodity value as compared with the dollar of 1920.

"Once you admit that harm is done by shrinking the commodity value of the dollar, you've got to admit that harm is done by thus bloating the commodity value of the dollar. For what is the dollar? It is a unit of measurement, and the harm it does when it either shrinks or bloats is to demoralize all contracts which have a time element—and especially loans.

"One form that fear of inflation has taken is that even if the mere quantity of circulation is not made excessive, the people will afterward overdo the speed of the added quantity," continued Professor Fisher. "It is said that they will lose confidence in the money and try to hoard goods instead. The speed factor is important. Loss of speed, through hoarding, has been the chief form of our deflation. But it was upon the speed factor that the President's monetary policy first took effect—nothing could be more conservative than that! He first prepared all the machinery for quantity reflation without putting much of it into operation, thus warning the hoarders that cheaper money was on the way.

"In consequence the hoarders began to spend. It is chiefly this restoration of reasonable speed that has raised the price level 30 per cent thus far. We may now expect the quantity of bank credit, and of other money, if necessary, to begin improving."

Big Ten Records Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 24—Three Big Ten swimming records were unofficially broken here last night, as the University of Michigan defeated University of Iowa, 61 to 23. Michigan won every first place in competition. Richard Degener '34, national intercollegiate diving champion, won first in his event with a total of 129.8 points.

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Interior Decoration and Antiques

'There's Nothing New About Modern Decoration'

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

MR. GILBERT ROHDE, designer and decorator, shuffled a pack of photographs and strewed them out on the heavily-ladened desk in his consulting office, while I launched upon the sea of silence a flotilla of questions regarding the ideas behind those specific forms which are associated with modern furniture.

At last I paused and he spoke. "I wish," he said, "that you would entitle your article, 'Nothing New About Modern Decoration.' It would throw light on the situation."

"But," I objected, "that would be pure sensationalism, for, obviously, there is much that is new in modern decoration."

"There's an idea behind your approach to the question," he conceded, his thoughts turning toward my flotilla. "There's something there. As a matter of fact, it fits in with my assertion. I'll tell you what I mean. This generation is doing what every period has done—adapting shapes and surfaces to the genius at hand, to the materials available, and to the social life of the people. We cannot now depend on the genius of craftsmanship, so we design shapes which the machine can cut smartly.

"Owing to the expansion of industrial activity many new materials have been put at our disposal, and these, in turn, impose new shapes. Moreover, domestic life is now considerably decentralized. That is, 'home' is not only the house but also the car, the sunshine, the terrace, the roof, the going away and the coming back. We are building, then, to meet a necessity—mass production; with enthusiasm for the new materials and with comprehension of the contemporary social mandate. Every period has done likewise, only necessities, opportunities and demands were different."

Why Chairs Are Shaped so Strangely

"Your 'only,'" said I, "brings you with a bound to my original question. Here, let us look at these pictures of chairs on your desk. Why are they shaped as they are?"

"Not for the sake of eccentricity; not in order to be different from those of Chippendale and Sheraton," Mr. Rohde stated, "but to serve the present family. I will tell you the philosophy of the modern chair, and it happens to be the best beginning for our discussion. Garden and terrace life has made essential the small, light, portable seat which is almost imperishable. The slim chair of former eras was too delicate to withstand such usage and the more it was reënforced the less graceful it became. So when tubular steel fell into our hands, we devised the little chair like one arm of a swastika. It can be carried hither and yon, is weather-proof, springy and fairly comfortable."

"And why," I asked, indicating an armchair in one of Mr. Rohde's pictures, "are the arms and many of the backs of modern easy chairs squares or rectangles, which extend nearly to the floor and sit on knobs?"

"Because machines cut squares and rectangles admirably. And, of course, they could not, wihtout absurdity, be placed on legs. Thus one innovation may compel a sequel of innovations. But it would not be æsthetically pleasing to have all the chairs in a room identical in design, so we vary the height of the back, the depth of the seat, the width of the arms. And—still for variety or accent—we build such a barrel-shaped chair as is illustrated here. And we make other shapes, some that will stand on legs; or, we may introduce a true period chair, upholstering it, however, with one of the new spongeable fabrics or with some recent Rodier weave. You see, after you have designed one form you must go on designing other forms, to meet the logical compulsions which the first one has created."

Admits an Error—Explains New Tables

"And what about the extremely low chair which characterized, a short time ago, so many contemporary interiors?"

"Merely a stylistic error," replied Mr. Rohde, pushing it out of the way with his intonation.

"The second problem was the table," he continued. "Small models were needed which could be treated informally without collapsing. So various shapes attractively cut by machinery came into being. The low table was easy to push; when fashioned of chromium and bakelite, no tenons and mortises were involved to complicate stern usage with comparative fragility. The various angles and spaces which evolved from the new constructions suggested tuck-away drawers and cupboards, which gave fascination as well as utility to the models. The high, large table, available for meals, became in the main a living-room piece, because the dining room has tended to disappear from the modest home. Now it is likely to consist merely of a temporary regrouping, in a bay or alcove, of pieces whose stage is the entire living-room and whose working day is 24 hours.

"The third problem was the chest, in which term are included bureaus, desks, bookcases and radio cabinets. The traditional forms could not be satisfactorily achieved except by hand, so the flat façade, the perfectly aligned drawer and door, all admirably executed by machinery, took the place of moldings and carvings, which are wretched in machine versions. Desks were reconstructed to accommodate typewriters and voluminous papers, sometimes with a right-angle extension, sometimes with swinging arms. But why go into more detail? All these designs are links in a chain of irrefutable logic."

"And why is so much design nonsymmetrical?"

"Perhaps because we have rather recently discovered in this western world what fun it is to play with the problems of balance. It excites the designer. The results, when good, very obviously please the beholder. There is more visual adventure in the harmonious association of unlike elements and groups than in identical ones. More rhythms."

"The modern bed," I remarked, "has departed from standardized forms. In what way is it better—for us?"

"The four-poster," replied Mr. Rohde, "was designed for a canopy and curtains to keep out drafts in an unheated chamber. Even the enormous headboards and footboards of a somewhat later period suggest protection. Of course we do not need this now. So we have designed beds which, instead of supplying shelter, have headboard units just sufficient for supporting the bedding and equipped, perhaps, with good lighting arrangements, because these things facilitate the usages to which beds are put in air-conditioned houses. Functionalism, you see, suggests the idea. The fine selection of shapes, colors and textures ties up functionalism with æsthetic pleasure. It is just as much the function of an object to convey pleasure as to serve a need. There is nothing new about these two factors. Indeed, one of the most delicately conceived beds ever designed was used in Egypt long ago, but because this bed will not accept spring and mattress, it has had to be discarded. Thus every period must throw away and invent."

"In your house called 'Design for Living' at a Century of Progress exposition, you introduce a fireplace into the living-room. Are not fireplaces outmoded?"

He Justifies the Fireplace in Design

"Ah," replied Mr. Rohde, "there you approach a different and very important phase of the whole question. Associative values, memory echoes, sentimental journeys—all these are aids to a good life. And the fireplace is still a beautiful jumping-off ground for these. Of course it is illogical, but so are we. As designers, we must see life as a whole and remember that functionalism and æstheticism are arid until they are watered by the stream of sentiment. But still, one may be creative. I have set the hearth at one end of the chimney breast, thus achieving such a one-sided harmony as you have already commented on. The chimney breast has been covered with a single sheet of aluminum in a semi-lustrous finish and mounted with four short strips of the same metal highly polished. These contrasts of surface textures, are, as you must have noticed, very characteristic of modern interiors.

"The best argument for the survival of old-time furniture in our homes," concluded Mr. Rohde, "is that one which pleads, 'But the new things awaken no associations; they are not dear.' That, of course, is the only reason why the contemporary forms seem 'cold.' We designers, however immersed in modern problems, must, nevertheless, satisfy the noble demand for 'dear' values."

Courtesy the Antique Paint Shop, Salem, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Painted chairs made in America between 1830 and 1860 were likely to be ornamented with gilt and silver patterns similar to the basket of fruit and flowers shown in the inset above. Such groups were produced by the successive use of several stencils, those which surround the inset being the ones utilized in this case. All these are present-day copies of old patterns and are loaned by Miss Helen C. Hagar of Salem

Pre-Georgian Needlework

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENERATIONS different from the present in almost every detail of domestic life and community activities are reflected in the exhibition of English embroideries dating from 1580 to the late 1700's, on view at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts through March 15. There are 80-odd items in the two galleries assigned to this collection, which is made up of loans from numerous individuals and in New York and Boston and from several well-known museums. It is through the long-continued scholarly efforts and fine discrimination of Miss Townsend, curator of textiles, that this important showing has been assembled.

Those who made all these quilts, aprons, caps, boxes, mirror frames and what not, seem to have used every possible kind of stitch. Perhaps a man who comments on the event may be pardoned if he mentions but few or none of them, provided he explains that his main interests are, first, artistic quality; second, social significance. Putting the matter another way—first, beauty in form and color and design; second, what home habits, general intelligence and community customs formed the soil from which these efforts grew.

Coverlets and aprons are the most noticeable things on which admirable taste and skill have been exercised. Some of these are made of silk and some of the finest cotton, the stitching on coverlets being so minute and of such uniformity as to seem possible only for a machine. Crewel embroidery lent itself well to designs in the manner of India prints, Oriental imports which captivated England and France in the seventeenth century. Here are examples that make obvious enough the wide gap separating the experienced skill of two or three centuries ago from the hastily gained ability of some present-day needlewomen.

Those ladies of the time of Queen Anne and Louis XIV thought little of books, or of welfare organizations, or of their husbands' affairs in business or in public life. With their daughters and servants surrounding them they gave attention almost exclusively to wifely tasks, among which proof of their excellence in needlework was counted of high importance. The aprons here are only hints of the ornamentation of their gowns—and of men's clothing too, as indicated by several caps, for indoor wear when the wig was doffed.

All the examples in this large group antedate, some by two centuries, those familiar samplers which recorded the skill of American girls of the early 1800's. Those small squares of laboriously stitched canvas, now treasured in so many homes, seem to have been the final serious effort of American housewives to perpetuate the arts of needlework they had inherited. There seems to be but little evidence, in the form of more ambitious efforts, to indicate that those carefully trained daughters practiced their acquired skill very much.

It was quite otherwise with the ladies of all years in the Elizabethan days and later. Then they became so expert in doing things with the threaded needle their efforts ceased to be ornament and were debased into stunts. At least that is the way they seem to us, for it is difficult to see in the stump work here, for example, any merit except that of finger skill and unlimited patience. In such things as the stump jewel cabinets and the book covers, which are representative of thousands of objects made by seventeenth century English women, the materials are utterly unsuited to the uses called for by the object, and would be promptly ruined if those uses were practiced.

B. D.

One of the strange-appearing types of needlework done in the seventeenth century was called stump work. In this ambitious attempts were made at representing scenery. The jewel cabinet here is in typical decoration of that sort, and was loaned by Mrs. Maitland F. Griggs

All Photos, Courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This detail of the jewel cabinet—the inner side of one door—shows how figures and objects were made in low relief by stuffing cotton or other material under silk. Many kinds of stitches were introduced, as in the upper portion here, and for the birds and trees

Among the examples of needlework from the time of Henry VIII to George III, now being shown at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, are several pieces which suggest in their designs the painted cottons imported from the Orient in the seventeenth century. The apron shown here was made in the quarter century 1700-25. It was loaned by Telfair Academy, Savannah, Georgia

Color and Pattern Come First

"JUST what is the difference between glazed percale and glazed chintz?" It's one question out of a million. As a matter of fact few people care which is which or what is what so long as they are getting the pattern they want and the exact color to go with the rest of their furnishings.

Even though percale may have more threads to the square inch than chintz (and this is the main difference), and therefore be more durable, all of this is sacrificed willingly when one starts out to deal with the present all-important question of color and pattern.

Sometimes that peculiar shade of bluish-green, for instance, which is indispensable in a certain room, may turn up in glazed percale and sometimes it may be found only in a hand blocked linen or a glazed chintz. Shopping today for bits of home decoration is almost entirely a question of the effect one aims to achieve in a room, by using this design or that combination of colors. Not so much importance is given to the durability and quality of the fabric.

For bed coverings in dens or studio rooms, fur fabrics and new lightweight velours give the room a tailored and made-up look, the material simulating leopard, rabbit and other skins. Some of the furry looking materials are delustered this season while others have a silky sheen.

Chair Decorating in the 1840's and '50's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Mass.

ANYONE who has tried to have worn stencil decorations renewed on "Hitchcock" or other types of early Victorian chairs, is likely to have considerable respect for those men who did the work originally. There are plenty of people who will attempt to duplicate the methods and results of the old-timers, but few there are who succeed. Hence, some of us like to come as near as we can to getting acquainted wit those who were most skillful at it, even though their active services are of the past and not of the present.

All this by way of introducing an exhibition of the tools of the trade once used by an expert (should it read master?) in this craft, William Eaton, of Salem and Boston—1819-1904. The collection is at the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and consists chiefly of many stencils cut and used by William Eaton. Most of them are for chairs but some are for wall decoration and all bear plenty of paint, oil and gilt or silver powder, as evidence of much use.

This showing has been loaned almost wholly by Miss Janet Waring of Monterey, Mass., and Yonkers, N. Y., and is the result of some years of study of the subject and of search for its tools and technique. The Eaton material was acquired from the daughter of William. In addition to stencils it includes account books that record his working at chair painting and decorating in different cities and towns in New England. Making the display still more complete and intimate, there are sketch books with designs in pencil and some in colors, also brushes for applying colors.

For many visitors the most interesting feature of the exhibition is the making clear of the manner in which numerous simple stencils were utilized consecutively for producing a somewhat complicated design. It seems that Miss Waring has done much more than get together the quantity of objects that have to do with this activity. She has become friendly with some of the old-time workers at the craft and has learned their ways of using these cut-out patterns, one after another, dabbing on gold, silver or bronze powder with a velvet pad until the design has been completed. Highly skillful was William Eaton in cutting these delicate, sometimes almost lacy, stencils. Among them are three together making up the picture of a pretty cottage. Two others show pairs of figures, the larger for foreground, the smaller for distance positions. Then there are men in boats, sailing ships, clouds, mountains, waves, trees. All these subjects Miss Waring has combined with an expertness that approaches, if not equals, the sure, sharp and deftly shaded product seen on perfectly preserved chairs that are also included in this exhibition.

Wall decorations by the use of stencils was practiced to some extent before 1850, although wall paper was the common treatment. Here are several wall panels produced by Miss Waring by the use of old cutouts found among the Williams relics, and one or more which reproduce designs that she has seen on old walls. Trays of numerous sizes make up another class of things that used to be stenciled with pleasing effect and which are displayed here.

No photographs of the items shown in the exhibition were available, but the basic idea of the cutting and the use of stencils may be understood from the pictures here. For these we are indebted to Miss Hagar, who does much work in this manner.

B. D.

Someone's Old Teapot

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

"What am I offered?
What am I bid?
Here's an old teapot—
Someone's old teapot!
Spout, handle and lid
Perfect and whole.
What am I offered?
What will you give?
Something to treasure
As long as you live!"

Something to treasure
As somebody did,
Keeping it whole,
Spout, handle and lid.
I shouldn't be spending a penny, I know—
The lovely old thing—such temptation—but no—

"Eight-fifty, eight-fifty!
Who'll make it nine?
Eight-fifty, and going,
Going, gone! Sold!
Number one seventy-five,
Knob and handle of gold—
To the lady in blue."
So the teapot is mine!

Mine now to cherish
Mine to keep perfect,
Spout, handle and lid.
Fragrant with memories—
What a pittance to pay!
I bought more than mere china
At the auction today.

Why Some Old Silver Is So Scarce

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

COLLECTORS of old silver would have been interested in the remarks of Mr. W. W. Watts at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in Burlington House, some weeks ago. He was formerly keeper of the department of metalwork at the Victoria and Albert Museum and is one of the present greatest authorities on antique English silver.

Mr. Watts regretted the comparative paucity of examples of the medieval period. The melting down of college plate during and after the civil wars, he said, the levy on ecclesiastical vessels for King Richard I's ransom from Austria in 1194 and the destruction of shrines at the Reformation, had all robbed us of vast quantities of material. Even more plate than had been lost to us in any other way, he believed, had been melted down owing to changes of fashion and the owners' desire to possess up-to-date silverware.

* * *

I might add, however, that medieval English silver still appears on the market on rare occasions, but is so scarce and unfamiliar that it is sometimes not recognized by any except the expert. Only this summer a collector-enthusiast of my acquaintance saw a medieval English silver spoon in a London antique shop and could scarcely believe his good fortune when he acquired it for only a trifle more than £3.

It had a slender stem, tapering to a six-sided point like the head of a spear, was in a fine state of preservation and had still patches of black patina on it, due doubtless to centuries of burial. It was attributed by experts who examined it afterward to about the year 1400.

* * *

A long-lost Elizabethan silver chalice, by the way, has just been recovered in remarkable circumstances. The Bishop of Exeter a few months ago received a letter from a resident of Wales stating that earlier in the year he had purchased from a bullion dealer in Torquay, Devon, a chalice bearing the London hallmarks for the year 1570. Like a good collector, he offered to return it to the church to which it belonged, if the bishop had any record of such a chalice having been lost.

The parish of Marldon, when learning of the matter, claimed the valuable and historic chalice. This claim was later supported by the bishop's investigations, which showed that in 1870 the vestry of Marldon discussed the sale of the old church plate and apparently presented the chalice to the vicar on condition that he replace it with a new one.

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Progress in Education

One Mountain Teacher

Who Built a 'Purty' House, an Unheard-of Luxury

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HIDDEN away between the grim, towering mountains of Kentucky is a little settlement called Rock Fort which owes many of its comforts and contacts to the man who has taught for 30 years in the small schoolhouse at the head of the creek.

When this teacher, who was born in the mountains, started his teaching career the schoolhouse consisted of one bare, dark room where dirt and dinginess held sway. The cabins which the mountain children called home were equally unattractive. Many of the children worked in the fields at the side of their parents or their help was needed with the babies at home, and so their school days were necessarily limited.

The One-Room Cabin Only a Start

At first the teacher lived in a one-room cabin like his neighbors, with t bed and stove, the washbench and table in close proximity. Before long, however, he decided to en- the house, though his family consisted of only two children. Other mountain homes sheltered eight or ten boys and girls in one room. The teacher added two rooms to the front of his cabin and turned the back porch into a kitchen. Such luxury was unheard-of in those regions, for the enlarged cabin included a kitchen, dining room and two bedrooms.

The teacher sent his daughter to school when she was only three years old, and she never missed a day. Neighborly comments on the child's devotion to her books and her father's lenience were rather caustic.

"They say she'd cry all day if her pappy kept her home from school," said one mountaineer.

"I calls it foolishness, myself," said another.

"Well, hit han't none of our busine ," said others. "Maybe her pap knows what he's doing."

Oxen Haul Progress Into Village

One day there was great excitement in the community. Down the 10-mile road through the creek came a big sled, hauled by oxen. They were bringing an organ to the teacher's home. With the organ came the post office, which the teacher put behind his chimney. The nearest post office had been eight miles away and in stormy weather the trip was impossible, so the mountaineers could not get their mail. Now the post office had come to the mountains, with the teacher as postmaster, and three times a week the mail went in and out on mule back. The teacher's home soon looked like a recreation center for the whole neighborhood. Both adults and children were eager to come to the post office and to hear the organ played. Within six months there were three other organs in Rock Fort.

During one long cold winter a young man who was studying law came to live with the teacher. This seemed an opportunity for more education and therefore the teacher studied in his spare time and later became also a lawyer. He soon became the free legal adviser of all the community, but he would not take cases between his neighbors, for he wished to bring peace among them.

A Big House

Rock Fort was again thrown into agitation when the teacher added a hall and two porches to his house. The little original room was now completely surrounded.

"He's crazy," said the neighbors as the news was carried down the creek and to the distant farms. "What does he want with so many rooms?"

"Seeing is believing and knowing is convincing," said the teacher with a smile.

When the house was weather boarded and painted, even the doubters and scorners had to admit that "it war purty and mighty handy."

The equilibrium of the settlement was nearly upset at the teacher's next innovation, for a gas well was drilled and his house was both heated and lighted by gas.

"He'll be blowed up sure," predicted the knowing ones. Only a few years later several other houses were using the gas obtained so easily in those regions.

Running Water and Roses

The teacher was the first one in that region to have running water in his kitchen, piped down from a spring above the house. Custom, tradition, and inertia were being overcome. A new and brighter day was coming to the mountain homes as his neighbors followed the teacher's example.

Many of the cabins were surrounded with bare ground, unpleasant and dirty, but endured because no one had the initiative or the energy to do differently. It was the teacher who first grew real grass in his yard and planted rose bushes. The neighbors gazed in astonishment, then admired, and finally emulated his achievement. The teacher made a cinder path from his front door to his gate, refusing to use "fotched-on cement" which was hard to obtain and expensive, and which therefore made an argument against paths and walks of any kind. Again it was agreed that the teacher's path was "purty."

During all these years while the little settlement that was straggled along the creek and hidden in the hills and valleys awakened to the possibilities of comfort and convenience in its homes with materials near at hand, the school had not been neglected. The teacher's oldest girl had been sent to college, an audacious scheme that caused much head-shaking along the creek, and she had returned to teach in the same school with her father. The teacher changed the dark and dirty one-room schoolhouse into two, sunny pleasant rooms. A whole row of windows effected the change, and windows were a scarcity in the mountain buildings. One old woman expressed the prevailing sentiment when she said, "If the Lord wanted us to have windows he would have growed the glass on the hillsides."

Library for a Painted School

Bookcases were built for the rooms and the teacher donated to the school his own library of more than 200 especially selected books which he had gathered through the years. The schoolhouse was thoroughly cleaned and then painted. The honor of having a new painted school was deeply felt in that region of paintless walls. The school children were given the responsibility of keeping the school grounds neat and attractive. Instead of a dingy shack lacking all necessities, the more than 100 children finally had a schoolhouse of which they could be proud.

The teacher is still carrying on his good work in the little settlement hidden away in the folds of the Kentucky mountains. The tiny school in Rock Fort will never bring him fame or material riches, the community probably will never erect a statue to his name, but the enlightening and inspiring influence of one mountain teacher will go marching on through the years.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All-Women Student Band

At University of Wisconsin. Professor-Director Orien Dalley Stands at the Rear.

Madison, Wis.

The formation of an all-women's band at the University of Wisconsin is understood to be the first of its kind in any of the Big Ten universities, and is one of the few exclusively women musical organizations at any college in the United States. The band made its first appearance this year when it played high school contest music before a group of 110 music directors from high schools throughout Wisconsin.

Women students are not permitted in the regular student band of the university, and therefore they have been prevented from pursuing in college the band work they had begun in high school. Professor Dalley's idea, however, has now given them equal music suffrage with the men.

Boys Shout and Leap

Upon Arrival of Drawing Teacher at Settlement House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DARK the streets and quiet in Boston's old South End. The garter factory, the warehouse, the dingy little pawnshop, the chain grocery, closed at supper time. A Chinese laundryman peers through the dim light, across his ironing board, at the few pedestrians who challenge the zero night. One of them, a young woman, trips smartly along until she reaches a building with lighted windows; and before she can touch the bell, a score of shouting children come leaping over the steps, for it is 7:30, and the drawing teacher has arrived at the settlement house.

Irish, Armenian, Syrian, Assyrian, Albanian, Greek, Chinese and Czechoslovakian boys, from 6 or 7 to 16, drawn from the tenement houses of the Harrison Avenue district, run gayly up the stairs of the South Bay Union, chattering in that frank and friendly manner which young boys have to Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey, their instructor.

"This Is Fun"

"Aw," says one lad to an inquiring visitor, "this is fun. Teacher in day school says, 'Draw this,' and 'Draw that'; but here we draw just what we like."

"Never ridicule," is the advice of Miss Dempsey, "Never tell them that their work is poor. As a general rule, whatever these children do is their very best."

Quickly they seat themselves at a long table, their grimy little hands eagerly outstretched for the cheap gray paper and the colored crayons to be distributed. Only two of them have brought any equipment—two broken fragments of board. There are no crayons, no pencils, in some cases no tables, in the houses where they live. The teacher flings four small silhouette pictures onto the table, four simple black forms, which the children at once recognize as joy and sorrow, summer and winter.

What Summer Means to Them

"And how would you like to express your own ideas on these subjects? I am sure you are just full of ideas." Their eyes sparkle, and without a word they all begin to work. In a very few minutes some half dozen sketches are dropped into Miss Dempsey's lap. Here is a dancing figure, the personification of joy. Summer is a garden full of vivid flowers. "They are very large flowers," is the gentle comment, "They are higher than the trees." The young artist smiles at his own mistake and hurries off to correct it.

Another sketch for summer consists of a white steamship with three flaming vermilion funnels, riding the waves some distance from the shore. "What happens to color, John, when a thing moves away from you?" asks the teacher, "How would this red sweater of mine look if I should go off, up Harrison Avenue?" John nods his head and sets about another picture with paler-hued smoke stacks.

The Little Swimmer

One yellow-haired boy in overalls, who has been daubing away, in a reclining posture, on a window sill, presents his thought of summer in a group of bath houses and a figure of a youth about to spring from a diving board. "Well, Bill, what is more important in your picture, the buildings or the swimmer?" he is asked. The swimmer is the answer. "But he doesn't stand out. The bath houses stand out above everything else, don't you think?" Bill can see that they do, and starts again.

Thus they learn perspective. There are no tedious exercises, over and over again, on the converging lines of a prism, no wearing calculations concerning the vanishing point, no still life problems grouped by the instructor. Miss Dempsey knows all about the old method. She taught it for a number of years, as it had been taught to her by her teachers; but never, she avers, with half such gratifying results as the method she uses now. When 20 children were asked to draw exactly the same object, arranged by her, she says, she would receive at the end of the lesson 20 pieces produced as if by machine, her one idea in 20 drawings as nearly alike as 20 different children could make them.

All That the Teacher Claims

In life drawing these children pose for one another, and they criticize their own work, a word here and there sufficing to call attention to a head too large in proportion to a body, or a hand which would not cover a mouth.

The amazing variety of design executed in these children's drawings and the continuing improvement in their technique substantiate the teacher's claims. The evening classes at the Union are such a joy that a reluctant sigh is heard all over the room, when the 9 o'clock bell is rung. Twenty-five cents is the annual charge made for boys under 15, 50 cents for the older students.

Adjustments At College Age

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A book like "College and Life" by M. E. Bennett is a brave undertaking. Because, as every good father knows, anyone who sets out to advise a young man of 16 to 20 must know what he is talking about and must be very sincere in his saying of it. Mr. Bennett, as director of orientation in Pasadena Junior College and as director of guidance in that city's public schools, has had a great deal of practical experience in helping young people to discover themselves, to make the best possible adjustment between themselves and the various courses of study, and to prepare intelligently for suitable careers. It was natural therefore for Mr. Bennett to give us a book the material of which had already proved its value. The contents of "College and Life" have been thoroughly tried out with thousands of students.

The book emphasizes not poor adjustment itself but its prevention, and offers a generous share of constructive guidance. The author believes that the teaching of right adjustment calls for a teacher who has sufficiently well adjusted himself. While it is better to study the book under the direction of a good teacher, a careful reading of this volume should unloose a store of valuable ideas and suggestions for the young man or woman and for the earnest parent. Many chapters deal with personal and immediate problems in the young person's mental and social life. The subjects discussed fall rather logically into four parts. The first three parts take up living in college and learning in college. Many of the chapters, such as College Goals and Values, the Making of Friends and the Improvement of One's Study Methods, are exceedingly well done and most wholesome in their approach to the subject. And part four, while on Building a Life, and presented largely in accordance with the psychologist's concept of life, is nevertheless positive and safe in general tone and from the human point of view. The publisher is McGraw-Hill Book Company and the price, $2.75.

Position of the Private School in England

Steps to Safeguard Its Existence

By Henry C. N. Ellis

Manchester

THE beginning of the year was the occasion, as usual, for the annual gathering of many educational bodies in England, and burning subjects, such as "The tyranny of Latin," "Careers for boys" and so forth have again been hotly debated, the discussions being followed by a spate of letters addressed to editors, from the "irate parent," the "fond parent," "the anxious parent" agreeing with or disagreeing with, praising or criticizing the views of prominent speakers.

But while many voices have been freely reported in the public press, the views of the large band of private educationists remain unexpressed. It is not generally realized that according to a reliable estimate, there are upwards of 10,000 private schools scattered throughout England and Wales. They cannot therefore be overlooked.

Proved Unjustified

While most educational institutions receive some modicum of approval, mixed with any criticism that may be launched against them, the private school seems to have had latterly a larger share of the latter than of the former, and has been pilloried in the public press by professional writers to an extent that has been proved by a Government inquiry, to be thoroughly unjustified.

It is not generally realized that the Board of Education has wide powers to inspect any private school, though the school has the right of choosing to be inspected by the local education authority rather than the central authority in Whitehall, and as a matter of fact, those private schools which are concerned solely with the preparation of boys for the public schools are compelled to seek inspection by the terms of membership of their own association. This association, which holds its forty-fourth annual conference in 1934, had upwards of 700 members in 1932 and represents more than 500 schools. It is an important link in the educational chain and has been a prime mover in the matter of Government inspection of private schools, with the laudable object of maintaining the standard set by its own members.

At the meetings of the government departmental committee certain of its officials gave evidence which showed that the general standard of boys in the preparatory schools was much higher than that of boys in the public and free elementary schools. And this obtained in spite of the fact that the preparatory school is often a refuge for the boy who is considered backward or delicate, and in spite of the fact that the pupils of this school do not usually have the spur for hard work which comes from the lack of ample means. It was emphasized too that the teaching staff had been proved to be as capable as those who had been trained and certificated in government training colleges. Incidentally, more and more teachers in private schools are taking a university teaching diploma in addition to the degree.

Apart from the difficulties that private schools in general have to face in the matter of misapprehension on the part of the public, and of educationists in other spheres, the greatest difficulty at the moment seems to be one of finance. By their contribution to the national and local finances in the shape of rates and taxes, the private schools are forced to subsidize the state schools, and so help to equip them to such an extent that they are often thought on the surface to be much more efficient.

Treated as Businesses

While saving the state large sums for education, private schools are treated entirely as businesses and so heavily is the taxation felt that it is a matter of the greatest difficulty for an assistant master to take over a private school, run it efficiently, pay mortgage charges, and repay any money that he may have had to borrow for the purpose.

The difficulty is not lessened by the increasing practice of the lesser public schools (even some of the most important ones) as well as the state secondary schools, or admitting pupils at 11 years of age. Probably no educational change has been so criticized by those actually engaged in the work of education as that of lowering the age limit to 11 years, known as "eleven plus."

As far as the public schools are concerned, it is true that they have not formally departed from their considered practice, hallowed by years, of admitting pupils between 13½ and 14½, but quietly with no apparent motive but that of economic necessity, many of them are doing so. The life of the pupil at the preparatory school is thus cut short and he proceeds to be immersed in a big school of hundreds of boys before the time when he is beginning to acquire some confidence in himself and his own powers.

Must Produce Results

The virtues of the private school are many, but the outstanding fact is that the headmaster must produce results if he wishes to maintain his school, and the masters must likewise do their utmost if they wish to retain the posts they hold. In this way efficiency should be easy to obtain, other things being equal, since classes are small and the teaching is more individual than in a large state or endowed school, where forms of 35 are not uncommon. But the recognition of this fact is a different matter.

Opinion is growing that a strong central organization is rapidly becoming necessary to safeguard the existence of private schools, capable of putting before the board of education the great services rendered to the community by "private adventurers" in the educational field. The serious danger of private effort being squeezed out altogether may then be averted and the whole system be harnessed to and coördinated with the state, under proper supervision of methods, equipment and accommodation. The fact that 10,000 masters and mistresses throughout the country are strenuously endeavoring to keep up their establishments against the handicaps of heavy taxation, increased state competition, and diminished income on the part of parents, indicates a quality of courage in those men and women which the educational world cannot afford to lose.

Friendship Committee at Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Urbana, Ill.

THE International Friendship Committee of the University of Illinois has released what is probably the most attractively gotten up report of its annual work among foreign students on the Urbana campus. Scores of colleges today emphasize good will building among the nations; few, however, make available regular reports that reflect the progress and good accomplished through such efforts.

"Persons are after all the most certain of all facts," is the theme of this committee's fifteenth annual report. The committee's purpose—to bring to the consciousness of Americans a better understanding and appreciation of the common human life of the world—remains the same; the program takes the same form; but the incidents differ, not in each year only, but in each week throughout the year. It is these incidents that constitute the report's thumb-nail sketches.

"Give us 10 years, then visit us and ascertain whether we have made our lives count or not. I think we can show that we have." Thus the committee was told by a foreign student about to return with his sheepskin to his native land.

Leadership, actual and potential, among the foreign students is shown. For instance, Shison C. Lee, says the report. "He was an important figure in Nanking, even as an undergraduate student there. He took his Ph. D. at Illinois in February, 1933. Proceeding to Nanking, he was served a formal dinner and reception by friends—some teachers at the University of Nanking, others members of the Chinese Government. After being fêted and dined in his home town, he proceeded to Nankai University, where he is now editor-in-chief of the Economic Weekly, printed in Chinese. In addition, he teaches economics and does graduate work in agricultural economics in China."

An experiment in informal education is the international forum which the committee conducts. It has excited much friendly interest and comment in campus life. The scope of the program is suggested by the following topics:

Student Life in Germany, by Rudolph von Wistinghausen of Germany; Some Aspects of Present Day Mexico, by A. Rodriguez of Mexico; The Gran Chaco Dispute, by Videla H. Lopez of Bolivia; England and the War Debts, by John H. Chesters of England; Gandhi and the Untouchables, by Ranbir Singh of India; The Young Turk Movement, by Mehmed Tahsin of Turkey; The Lytton Report, by Prof. A. H. Lyber; The Sino-Japanese Question, by F. Nakamura of Japan and S. C. Lee of China.

"When one thinks of these as 'just meetings,'" says the report, "we fail to realize that something happens to the minds and spirits of men in such contacts. For example, the afternoon that the Chinese-Japanese difficulty was discussed by a member of each country, there seemed to be vastly more than the argument presented which affected the audience. Something in the control, the restraint, in the moderation of the man, entered into the atmosphere and made a very deep impression upon all present."

Representative is a speech that Miss Pearl Wu made on "Finer Nationalism—a Finer Internationalism" before the State Convention of Rotary Clubs held at Champaign. It was the voice of students from 25 countries at Illinois, each of whom presented personal greetings.

She sounded this appeal to the International order:

"You Rotarians are working for a world fellowship of business and professional men—are seeking to gain an understanding of peoples of other countries. The problem, however, is not so vague and romantic. I am sorely tempted to ask, if you cannot appreciate your neighbor who lives next door, how can you appreciate your brother who lives over the sea? The qualities of broadmindedness that make for true internationalism start right at home, over your own back fence."

To bring home to foreign students the folly of tariff walls, the committee exhibited for several weeks a map of the European Tariff Wall which not only attracted campus attention but brought professors with their classes to view the exhibit. Annually, the committee escorts the foreign students to Lincoln's tomb and home to deepen their appreciation for American idealism. A. A. Y.

The Parent

What Parents Write Has 'Nobility of Purpose'

New Zealand

Dear Parents:

I have for many years loved and admired the "Parent Column." Even before my marriage it was a source of deep interest, for it breathes in its lines a great mother-love and nobility of purpose. This desire to train the child aright, to gain its trust and understanding must surely bring its reward.

My little girl, aged 2½ years, is of a very inquiring turn of mind, and sometimes we are astounded at her intelligence, and just have to be alert to keep pace with her. I feel it right to give her the respect and undivided attention I would give a grown up when she inquires about things, and it is a joy to stop my occupation when she comes to me with her face wreathed in smiles, and says, "Mummie, what is so and so?" I explain to her very carefully all she wants to know, and find her progress is quite normal, and she does not clamor for attention.

She is being taught to respect and care for the property of others. She will ask what a thing is on a table, or elsewhere, but will not think of touching it. Should she want something, she will say, "Mummie, may I have so and so?" And in pointing out my property to others will say, "That belongs to Mummie," and is keen to protect it for me.

She is taught that love and courtesy in dealing with others is an essential in everyday life.

There were times when I was first married when I felt perhaps I had missed a career, but the Monitor has several times brought out so clearly that this is not so, that motherhood is indeed a career, and I am happy in "being faithful" in home relations.

Thank you again dear Parents, and those with the loving parent mind for all you have taught and are teaching me. (Mrs.) M. P. M.

Talebearing Stopped

British Columbia

Dear Friends:

Can we begin too soon to teach our little ones to do constructive right thinking? Those who spend much time with little ones generally find one or more of them who in their desire to keep mother or teacher well-informed make a point of reporting every trifling misdemeanor of the others. Frequently this is done without any mischievous motive, just an idea that mother or teacher ought to know what Tommy or Mary has been doing. They may have heard mother say "You should have told me what he was doing."

Truly, if a small child is playing with matches or cutting his hair with the scissors, an older one should at once let mother know. But the constant tattling of unimportant things becomes an established habit and makes the informant a much disliked talebearer.

I received a new class one term, consisting of about 40 of the sweetest and most lovable children. The only "fly in the ointment" seemed to be this continual talebearing. I had started out determined to eliminate the "don't do this and don't do that" method.

For several weeks the various tales were received in silence, but the trouble abated only a little. At last, I noticed that one boy, Alec, was the one about whom most of the tales were told, so one day after listening to several accounts of his wrongdoings, I surprised the class by saying how pleased I would be with the first one who could tell me something good about Alec. How startling for Alec, as well as his classmates!

Alec began at once to show improvement in many ways and the pupils who reported his progress found that good reports were more highly approved than bad ones. Best of all, the speaking of each other's faults gradually dwindled down to almost nothing. (Miss) J. T.

A Spur to Better Penmanship

California

Dear Friends:

To the parent who is concerned over his boy's or girl's penmanship or punctuation marks, I would say that a remedy lies in the Children's and the Young Folks' pages of the Monitor.

Some years ago a young girl I know became so careless of her writing that her teacher of the sixth grade said, "I guess she will never learn to write, I can hardly read her papers. Punctuation marks are to her absolutely unessential."

About this time the girl became interested in the Mail Bag. Soon she was writing to girls in different parts of the world. The penmanship began to improve. She saw that these letters she was sending out were really callers, and that they must not go on these long trips to see her friends without wearing the best clothes and being neat and immaculate in every way. She would not let that girl in Germany think that American girls could not write well; nor let the girl in London think we were not neat; nor the girl in Orange Free State think that in America we do not know how to use commas and periods.

When this young person graduated from grammar school, she had improved so much that she was given a certificate of good penmanship; she had learned to regard punctuation marks with respect and to remember to use them.

The Mail Bag is also an excellent opportunity to arouse interest in geography if the boy or girl is indifferent. (Mrs.) M. M.

So Some Dog Would Not Miss a Boy's Love

England

Dear Friends:

I have enjoyed the Parent Column for so long, and have benefited thereby. I should like to share a few experiences I have had with my two boys. From a very early age they were taught to treat each other with courtesy. Before each child commenced school, I endeavored to show him how he could do his part in helping his teacher by being obedient, truthful and attentive, and this grounding has proved effective, for every school report mentions excellent conduct.

Each boy has his own little duties each day, running errands, drying dishes, and taking the dog for a walk.

It was quite a long time before I felt happy about their having a dog, feeling I had quite enough to do caring for a home and family. But noticing for quite a time that the elder boy had a tremendous sense of love and kindness for animals, I realized some doggie was being deprived of the love he had to share. So putting self on one side, the children were able to have this long wanted friend.

With best wishes to all parent friends. (Mrs.) N. S.

In Life and in College

To remark the demise of the traditional rah-rah boy is already old stuff. . . . It has long been unfashionable at the better schools to engage in football rallies. The bearcat runabout and the coonskin overcoat are alike in abeyance. Cheerleaders still hold forth at the big games but mostly for the delectation of alumni in search of their youth. Most striking of all, most amazing and wonderful, the undergraduate begins to admire mere scholarship.

The day of the Polite Moron seems distinctly in the past. Time was when his impeccable frame loomed large on the college horizon. Mere grinds, mere book-crackers, mere scholars as opposed to students were dirt before his elegance. He trod the campus amid the jingle of many watch-chain keys, the aimless flop of 20-inch bell bottoms, and the aroma of gin, perfume, and ignorance. But his day is definitely doomed on the campus. He begins to be recognized for what he is. Somehow it has taken depression to suggest to the young men that you don't succeed in life by failing in college.—*New Haven Journal Courier.*

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The Home Forum

Rents and Roses

WERE people in the past more generous, as well as more imaginative, than we are today? One can only wonder! At any rate, their generosity seems often to have raised their thought to the height of poetry, for old rent rolls preserve the memory of many charming fancies in legacies and benefactions intended to be handed down to children's children.

The other day, I was invited to examine a document that might be said to belong to the romantic side of the law. It was the ancient trust deed of a little Meeting House, drawn up upon stiff yellow parchment and signed and sealed by seven worthy citizens of an old British town. After long years in the strong boxes of various office buildings, it had been brought out for inspection. Since I had shared in the benefits it safeguarded, it was rightly supposed that I should be interested in reading over the text and noting the names of the signatories, some of whose descendants I remembered in far-off childhood days.

Though the parchment on which the agreement was set out was large, the point of the business specified was simple and concise: the text being an agreement to pay over no more and no less than one peppercorn per annum as a token of indebtedness to the owner of land built upon; and, also, to provide trustees who should, in days to come, honor the same liability toward the donor's heirs or assigns. Which agreement, as I had reason to know, had been kept; save that, some few years back, a small money token (always returned with thanks) had replaced the peppercorn which must have been a roll-around sort of object to pack up and gravely hand over to a dignified trustee.

The deed I had before me, being a document drawn up by order of a learned eighteenth century divine to benefit a grave assembly of Puritans, the quit-rent of a peppercorn at first thought seemed to me comic. I remembered, however, that it was quite a usual arrangement and could be found reduplicated in many an ancient parchment; and that even more curious objects had been selected by landlords in old days to represent the fee they desired for some field, or house, of piece of shore, or mountain.

* * *

Now rents and legal matters are not in my line. In fact, I should find myself more at home if consulted upon those apples of gold that once hung at the saddlecloth of the Celtic Kilwch, or required to tell how Cybele's pine tree got transported to a wood in Brittany. But that single peppercorn attracted me and, searching in old books, I found mention made of such rents as convinced me that there was treasure-trove outside the law. For when it is a question of tenancies held in fee by such things as red roses, a root of green ginger, gilt or silver spurs, a silken rein, a clove of a gillyflower, a seed of cummin or anise, or a basket of strawberries, we leave legality and arrive at poetry. Such transactions belong to the fantasies of land tenure and one might well dream about them, while walking in the woods with birds making descant overhead to the tune of

> Tirra lirra, tirra lirra
> Paid my rent and had my dinner

which is just what birds do, and not a penny in their pockets either!

It is, indeed, of medieval fantasy and the lord's castle hidden away among the tree tops that one thinks first in connection with many of these strange old customary rents, which fit better into the economy of the faëry world than into ours and appertain to a type of property dear to childhood and to ancient tales:

> The little cottage built of stocks and reeds
> In homely wise and walled with sods around;

the moated grange, the desolate ivied tower, the gentle hermit's hidden cell beside the spring.

If rent were paid at all for such abodes, it would appear to be quite fittingly tendered in fruits from the field or forest, in eggs of wild bird, in basketry, or the products of distaff and spindle. Such arrangements would seem less odd in simpler times, when gold and silver —even pennies—being scarce, anything and everything served as payment. In the old Fen country, for example, a cottage might be held by what was known as sedge-silver; which means that, in autumn, the fenman and his wife would take their punt and, oaring down the long bright waterways, come to the great sedge beds where the wild fowl had their homes. There they would stay all day long, cutting and bundling reeds and rushes; not for their own use, but simply to pay over, together with a stick of eels, as rent for the little tenement made of wattle and daub in which they lived by the water's edge.

In remote Scotland, too, where "siller" was a sight not often viewed, right up to the eighteenth century, there can have been little difficulty in obtaining a sheiling with "but and ben," provided one were hard-working and prepared to pay so many measures of oats or barley: to cut peat, heather, or bracken, to dig, mow or thatch; or deliver up so many hanks of woolen yarn. Such services were no mere courtesy rent, but involved hard labor. The objects paid over serve to illustrate the fact that rent was commonly paid in kind.

* * *

Courtesy rents are kindly and romantic things; and, if we only knew it, each one has a story behind it. A worthy smith, for instance, shoes a hunted stranger's horse, hides the traveler in his manger and faces danger on his behalf, and lo, the traveler turns out to be a prince. Later on, the smith and his heirs are sought out and rewarded. Such, at least, is the sort of story that lies behind the "one horseshoe and sixty-nine nails," paid as rent to the Crown by the successive tenants of a smithy in Melford Lane in old London City, from the reign of King Henry III until quite recent days.

The old rent-rolls of London contain many a pretty puzzle in romantic history. May morning and the freshness of rose plot and running rivulet are called to memory by the mention of rents, due for land now covered over with concrete and grime and converted into workaday ugliness. How full of bees the flowery gardens must have been around that little field in Stoke Newington, which was rented by Henry III, who would seem to have had taste in these things—to the chief goldsmith of the Queen, for the price of one gallon of honey rendered yearly.

Imagine for a moment the trials of accountancy under such conditions. Let us peep at an imaginary sheet.

June 16.

rent for ye neare meadow:—a basket of strawberries (which ye prince john did eat)
ye dues on ye upper mill:—one lily white duck (flown)
for ye grazing by ye river:—one lambe: 'twas a cade lambe and shall be ye children's.
for mistresse joan's cot:—a gilly flower (t'was sweet but faded).

To return to real history. A curious country rental was paid, for a while, for Ely House and Hatton Gardens—the home of old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster! Readers of Shakespeare will remember that Richard Duke of Gloucester liked to eat strawberries there, and that the estate was still a place of green meadows and flowery pleasaunces when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne. But mark the rent that the Queen caused the Bishop of Ely to accept for it from her friend Sir Christopher Hatton; together with a lease of twenty-one years for palace, park and gardens, too!—One red rose on Mid-summer Day, ten loads of hay and a right to take a walk in his own rose garden when roses were in flower!

G. M. L. T.

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Freshet

Down the white hills the freshet comes—
Brooks bursting chains of winter frost,
Rushing headlong to meet the spring,
All their woodland dignity lost.

Through the valley the river roars,
Leaping the boulders unrestrained,
Cutting new channels, flooding banks—
All its spirit unleashed, unchained.

High in deep woods the snow remains
Sleeping still in hemlock shade;
Later its pulses will awake
To join new freshets mountain-made.

Then will the sun restore to calm
The troubled spirit of the spring
Drying the tears of brook and stream—
Heartening every living thing.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

Plantagenet London

It was the evening of May Day, and the restlessness of a public holiday that has reached its end was upon the City.

A short sturdily-built man stood outside the Old Gate. His forked yellow beard was already streaked with grey; his brow was broad; his eyes, which he had a trick of raising suddenly, as though from the contemplation of some private jest, gleamed with puckish humour. Soberly dressed, with a black hood, he was obviously one of the upper or professional class, though a friendly geniality suggested that he was also of that type which can meet all men as equals. . . .

The gate itself was a massive affair of stone with projecting towers on either side. It formed one of the nine entrances of varied design which broke the line of London's protecting walls. Within those walls what was then a vast population of twenty-three thousand people worked and played and slept, and prided themselves on being firstly, citizens of London, and secondly, subjects of Edward Plantagenet. . . .

The London of those days was walled on three sides; its fourth and longest side had the protection of the river, a stream of shimmering blue, on which floated a colony of swans. The citizens were proud of the Thames, at once a highway and a rampart. Above the red roofs of the houses rose three landmarks—the Palace and Abbey of Westminster, the square tower of the Cathedral of St. Paul, and the grim Tower fortress built by William the Red. . . .

Geoffrey Chaucer, the sturdily-built man with the friendly brown eyes, was not merely a widely-travelled Englishman who had passionately preserved his nationality, but a Londoner by birth and breeding. Thames Street had been his first home; from his window in childhood's days he had looked out upon the river that like a crooked silver ribbon, frayed at the edges by a hundred wharves and houses and widening and narrowing with the rise and fall of the tide, linked England's capital with the sea. Upstream his eyes had rested on London Bridge, down stream on the Tower. Now, as then, the streets about him were still crowded and noisy with the same types—fine gentlemen, tradesmen, monks and friars, apprentices and villeins. Stout, springless wagons rumbled and clattered their way over the cobbles in and out of the puddles, with now and again cumbrous, gaily-decorated carriages, drawn by five horses, in which none but great ladies of Royal or noble rank would have dreamed of riding. —WILLIAM FREEMAN, in "The Human Approach to Literature." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)

Courtesy of the Boston Art Club to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Homeward": From an Oil Painting by Frank C. Kirk

FRANK C. KIRK, in his study entitled "Homeward," displays considerable skill in delineating the strength and virility of the common laborer. His miners are living men, with a straightforward and honest appeal. We are not burdened with a sentimental presentment of the subject; nevertheless, there is enough of poetry in evidence to recall vividly some of the outstanding peasant types of the French masters.

Mr. Kirk was born in Russia. He received his training at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and later in Paris. Sound draftsmanship and richness of color characterize his canvases, which are widely known not only in the United States, but in European countries as well. His still-lifes are strikingly decorative, displaying a fine understanding of texture. There is a breadth and vigor about his work which, in itself, is satisfying. "Homeward" has been lately on view at the Boston Art Club, among numerous other canvases by the same artist.

Forces in the Life of Claude Debussy

In the heart of the Ile-de-France, at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the birthplace of Louis XIV, was born on the 22nd of August, 1862, the artist who fifty years later proudly assumed the name "musicien français" and bore it as though it were a title of nobility. This was the only title to which he could lay claim; though his father used sometimes to boast that he belonged to a noble family because some of his forebears had written their name in two separate words, as *de Bussy*. But this was merely a fancy spelling commonly used in former times. On tracing back the Debussy genealogy in the public records we find that they were humble folk of purely French stock: artisans, workmen, or small farmers.

This royal borough of Seine-et-Oise was Achille-Claude Debussy's cradle, but nearly the whole of his life was spent in Paris. No. 38 rue au Pain, Saint-Germain, the simple, modest little house where he was born, is still to be seen. On the ground floor, Manuel-Achille Debussy and Victorine Manoury, the parents of the future artist, kept a china shop during the years 1862-4. . . .

Although these humble shopkeepers were not altogether lacking in intellectual and artistic interests, they were not in a position to give their children a very high-class education or careful training. Young Debussy was at first called Achille, and for many years he was known by that name. He received a very elementary and incomplete education, which was interrupted at an early age by his entering the Conservatoire. This early neglect was to prove a handicap to him all his life long. . . .

Like all French children, he must have been lulled to sleep to the sound of the popular melodies; and later, no doubt, he joined in the "rondes" which the children sing at play. He never lost his love for these simple tunes, and he recalled some of them in his compositions. But his early childhood passed without his hearing any part music but that of the military and other bands to whose open-air concerts he used to listen in the Paris squares and public gardens. When he was older, his father, who was fond of music and one of whose brothers is said to have been a conductor in the provinces, took him to the theatre occasionally. There he heard such operas as Verdi's "Il Trovatore" which made a great impression on him. Apart from music, he showed his artistic tastes at an early age in various ways, as his companions have recorded. He took a great delight in the brilliant colouring of the butterflies he collected, and loved to decorate his room with charming little ornaments and pictures. We are told that he wanted to become a painter. No doubt this abortive vocation was in some measure due to the influence of his godfather Arosa, who collected the works of modern painters.

From his sixth year, he used to stay occasionally at Cannes. He never spoke much about these visits. But they left his mind stored with enchanting memories: a landscape with the sea, which he had always loved, as an ever-changing background; the road to Antibes all aglow with roses; and in this radiant setting—as he still recalled it in 1908—"a Norwegian carpenter sang from morning till night—perhaps the songs were Grieg's." It was there, at the age of nine, that he received his first piano lessons. They were probably paid for by his godfather and his godmother (who was also his aunt). As he told his friend Louis Laloy, his teacher was an old Italian, named Cerutti, who does not seem to have noticed any particular talent in the child. But at any rate, Achille began to play. It used to amuse him to pick out chords on the worn-out instrument to which he had access and to attempt to reproduce any music he happened to hear.

One day he attracted the attention of a pianist who had been a pupil of Chopin, Mme. Mauté de Fleurville. . . . She taught him gratuitously. She was an excellent teacher, capable of transmitting faithfully what she had learned from Chopin, whose ideals, thus assimilated, her young pupil never forgot. Indeed, so excellent was her teaching and so apt the pupil, that after a few months' study Mme. Mauté was able to present Achille for the entrance examination to the Conservatoire, which he passed successfully. The child's path was now definitely directed towards music, and he gave up all idea of becoming a painter.—From "Claude Debussy," by LEON VALLAS. Translated from the French by MAIRE and GRACE O'BRIEN. (London: Oxford University Press.)

Les Affaires vont bien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A quelque temps, l'auteur de ces lignes vit dans une devanture, au milieu d'objets utiles, un joli écriteau portant cette inscription encourageante dans sa simplicité: "Les affaires vont bien." Dans une conversation qu'il eut plus tard avec le propriétaire du magasin, l'auteur lui demanda si le dit écriteau faisait allusion à ses propres affaires ou aux affaires en général. "Aux unes comme aux autres," répondit le commerçant. "Toutes les affaires vont bien, mais les gens l'ignorent; le mesmérisme de la crainte les aveugle et les empêche de voir ce qui est vrai." Puis il ajouta: "Malgré cette prétendue crise, mon commerce est plus prospère que jamais. J'attribue ceci au fait que je cherche continuellement à savoir que Dieu gouverne mes affaires." Venant d'un homme qui passe pour un négociant énergique, habitué au succès, cette remarque est digne de considération.

Qu'est-ce que les affaires? Est-ce un négoce n'ayant en vue que le profit matériel? Le monde a terriblement pâti du fait qu'il a donné la première place à ce concept des affaires. L'attrait du gain matériel a laissé pénétrer dans bien des entreprises commerciales l'égoïsme, l'avidité, l'improbité, la corruption, qui ont entraîné de toutes parts les souffrances, les calamités et la détresse. Ceci devrait assurément réveiller le genre humain et lui faire comprendre la nécessité de substituer aux fausses conceptions matérielles des affaires le vrai concept spirituel—l'idéalisme pratique qui, d'après les enseignements de Jésus-Christ, doit gouverner le penser des hommes et toutes leurs activités.

A n'en pas douter, il est essentiel et normal qu'une entreprise commerciale légitime procure des bénéfices. Mais il importe aussi que ceux qui sont dans les affaires aient un juste concept des bénéfices. Si l'on cherche par-dessus tout à gagner de l'argent, le vrai concept des affaires est perdu, les normes morales sont compromises. Jésus-Christ donna ce vrai concept des affaires lorsqu'il dit: "Je suis au milieu de vous comme celui qui sert." Dans leur vraie signification, les affaires sont un service. Aussi tous ceux qui s'en occupent devraient-ils chercher en premier lieu à rendre service d'une manière aimante, utile et désintéressée; alors la question des profits légitimes se réglerait grâce à l'action de la loi spirituelle. Il est aisé de voir que c'est là s'occuper des affaires de Dieu, lesquelles sont nécessairement de bonnes affaires.

Sans doute le diable, autrement dit l'entendement mortel, prétend que cet idéalisme est absolument impraticable et doit aboutir à des pertes plutôt qu'à des gains. Il nous suggère aussi qu'il faut avant tout penser à soi. Ces arguments doivent être reconnus comme autant de ruses par quoi le malin cherche à frustrer l'action de la loi spirituelle en mettant les affaires sur une base entièrement matérielle, sujette aux conditions matérielles, à l'aléa, aux rivalités. Ceux qui comprennent les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne et s'appuient sur cette base solide pour mener leurs affaires feront assurément de bons profits. Il est scientifiquement vrai qu'en consacrant ses pensées à servir dans un esprit d'amour désintéressé, on exprime activement Dieu, qui est Amour; ainsi l'on se trouve d'accord avec la loi toute-puissante et toujours efficace de l'Amour divin ou du divin Principe.

Les riches bénédictions de l'Amour se répandent impartialement, continuellement sur tous; et c'est bien conduire ses affaires que d'être prêt à s'approprier et à répartir ces bénédictions—d'exprimer impartialement et sans cesse l'amour, la bienveillance, la justice, la patience, la probité, le désintéressement, la gratitude, la générosité, la serviabilité, la joie. On constate alors que Jésus énonçait une loi spirituelle démontrable lorsqu'il disait: "Donnez et on vous donnera: on versera dans votre sein une bonne mesure, pressée, secouée, débordante." Ceux qui parviennent à comprendre cette loi et se conforment à ses règles peuvent toujours affirmer d'une façon véridique que les affaires vont bien.

Au disciple sincère, la Science Chrétienne révèle le caractère pratique de la loi spirituelle; elle enseigne que le pouvoir de l'Entendement divin peut s'utiliser dans toute entreprise utile et normale. A moins d'être fondées sur l'intelligence du sermon sur la montagne, où Jésus indiqua l'essence de la Science Chrétienne, les méthodes destinées à stimuler les affaires ou à soulager la détresse ne peuvent avoir qu'une valeur temporaire. A mesure que Dieu sera mieux compris et que l'humanité pensera d'une manière moins égoïste, le mesmérisme de la crainte qui prétend paralyser les affaires cédera toujours davantage à la foi active qui repose sur Dieu et conduit au succès.

Dans le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a cette affirmation succinte (p. 192): "Tout ce qui maintient la pensée humaine dans la voie de l'amour dégagé du moi, reçoit directement le pouvoir divin." Cette vérité se démontre toujours davantage en Science Chrétienne. Avec le temps les nations et les peuples en saisiront la signification sublime; ils comprendront qu'en réalité les seules affaires sont celles de Dieu, et que ces affaires-là vont toujours bien.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Matin

Lo, on a heathy brown and lameless hill
By sparkling Asolo, in mist and chill,
Morning just up, higher and higher runs
A child barefoot and rosy. . . .
That boy has crossed
The whole hill-side of dew and powder-frost
Matting the balm and mountain camomile.
Up and up he goes, singing all the while
Some unintelligible words to beat
The lark, God's poet, swooning at his feet.

—ROBERT BROWNING, in "Sordello."

A Hint of Spring

I'm never sure that spring has come
Until I hear
The robins in the orchard sing
A word of cheer.

Some tale as old as earth they tell,
Some merry thing
That has to do with life and love
Renewed each spring.

The robins in the apple trees
Are gay with glee:
Some day, I hope to learn just what
The tale can be!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Business Is Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME time ago the writer of this article passed a store window in which, among useful things displayed, was a neat sign bearing the simple and cheering inscription, "Business Is Good." Later, in conversation with the proprietor of the store, the writer inquired if the sign was intended to refer to this special business or business in general. "Both," the proprietor replied. "All business is good if people only knew it; but they are blinded to what is true because of the mesmerism of fear." He continued: "During this so-called depression I have been doing better than ever. I attribute this to the fact that I have continually endeavored to realize that God governs my business." This statement from a man who is known among his associates as a successful and energetic business man is worthy of consideration.

What is business? Is it merchandising for material profit? The world has suffered from the dire effects of having given that concept precedence above all others. The lure of material gain has allowed selfishness and greed, dishonesty and graft, to enter into a great many business enterprises, bringing in their train wholesale suffering, calamity, and distress. Surely this should awaken mankind to the need for the substitution of the true spiritual concept—the practical idealism which Christ Jesus taught should govern men's thinking in whatever activity they might be engaged—for the false material concepts of business.

It is undoubtedly right and essential that all legitimate business enterprises should be profitably conducted. It is equally right and essential that business people should have the correct concept of profit. If everything is subordinated to the effort merely to make money, then the true concept of business is lost, and ethical standards are jeopardized. Christ Jesus gave the true concept of business when he said, "I am among you as he that serveth." Business in its true sense is service. Therefore giving loving, helpful, unselfish service should be the chief concern of everyone engaged in business; and when this is done the matter of legitimate profit is safely brought under the operation of spiritual law. It may readily be seen that this is being about God's business, and God's business must necessarily be good business.

Of course the devil, alias mortal mind, puts forth the argument that such idealism is quite impractical, and eventually is more likely to cause loss than to produce profit. Also, it suggests that self-consideration is of first importance. All such arguments should be recognized as tricks of the evil one to frustrate the operation of spiritual law by placing business on an altogether material basis, subject to material conditions—to chance and rivalry. To those who understandingly conduct their business on the sound basis of the teachings of Christian Science, goodly profit is assured. It is a scientific truth that he who devotes his thought to rendering loving, unselfish service is actively expressing God, who is Love, and is thereby placing himself in harmony with the ever operative and omnipotent law of divine Love or divine Principle.

Love's bountiful blessings are being ceaselessly and impartially bestowed on all; and it is good business to be alert in appropriating these blessings and redistributing them—to be ceaselessly and impartially expressing love, kindness, justice, patience, honesty, unselfishness, gratitude, generosity, helpfulness, joy. It is then found that Jesus' statement, "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom," is a declaration of demonstrable spiritual law. Those who gain an understanding of this law and abide by its rules can always truthfully affirm that business is good.

Christian Science unfolds to the earnest student the practicality of spiritual law; it teaches the utilization of the power of divine Mind in every right and useful endeavor. Methods devised for business recovery and for the alleviation of distress, unless based on an understanding of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, which is the essence of Christian Science, can be of only temporary value. As God is better understood and human thinking becomes more unselfed, the mesmerism of fear which claims to stultify business will more and more give way to that active faith in God which insures success in business.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes the following succinct statement (p. 192): "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." This truth is being increasingly demonstrated in Christian Science. In time all nations and peoples will grasp its sublime significance, and realize that there is in reality no business except God's business, and that God's business is always good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Did You Know Mr. Kingsley?"

Kingsley's father was rector of Clovelly during six of those years when the sensitive lad must have been very delicately responsive to new impressions. Under the mysterious spell of sea and cliff, he conned the pages of England's naval history, learning it through the heart rather than the mind; for here did he catch the spirit of those men who made it glow and burn. From Devon air, her sunshine, waves, and rocks, rather than Hakluyt's Chronicles, was born his fiery sympathy with that heroic race who peopled the deep three hundred years ago. "Now," said he to his wife, on her first visit to Clovelly, "now that you have seen the dear old paradise, you know what was the inspiration of my life before I met you." His very spirit permeates the place; his name is there a household word.

"Did you know Mr. Kingsley?" I asked a woman, beautiful with health, and bearing the dignity of a sturdy character, the wife of a "master mariner," to whom a humble stone was erected in Clovelly churchyard. Evidently, that manner of speech was too familiar as concerning a beneficent household deity. "We all saw him very often," she said with gravity. "As soon as he came on his visits, he was in and out of every house, as welcome as a bit of sunlight on a wet day, and asking how was this one, and how was that, and had the lads got home from sea? Ah, we loved Mr. Kingsley!"

His happiest vacations were spent here, sometimes as a guest at Clovelly Court, and again in lodgings in a fuchsia-decked house on Clovelly Street. Thence he sailed to Lundy, or wherever a fisherman's lot might lead him, delighting his keen eyes and reverent soul with God's wonders dredged up from the deep. "I cannot believe my eyes," was his home-satisfied cry, on settling into a welcoming nest. "The same place, the pavement, the dear old smells, the dear old handsome faces again!"—ALICE BROWN, in "By Oak and Thorn." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Orderly Market As Prices Show Downward Trend

Aviation Shares Prominent in Holding Firm While Other Issues Drop

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Stocks generally pointed downward again today although the selling was orderly in the face of considerable pessimistic sentiment in Wall Street.

A few scattered issues, including the aircrafts, showed resistance, but the close, on the whole, was heavy.

Equities had little help from commodities, although wheat and cotton held fairly steady. Silver and rubber eased a bit. Bonds, particularly those of the secondary classification, were inclined to follow stocks in a reduction of prices. International dollar rates held to a narrow groove.

Aviation Shares Firm

Among the aviation shares, those of United, Douglas, Curtiss-Wright and Aviation held small advances, although they did not finish anywhere around their best levels. Reports that plans were already being considered at Washington for a return of air mail to the commercial companies aided this group.

American Telephone was among the few issues that bucked the trend, finishing with a fractional gain. Seaboard Oil also got up a point. But losers of 1 to 2 or more included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Smelting, Western Union, Bethlehem Steel, Electric Auto-Lite, Case, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Bond Prices Heavy

The bond market today again displayed a heavy tone in the more active parts of the list. Low-priced rails, adjusting their trend to that of rail equities, lost ground ranging from fractions to more than a point.

Utility and industrial loans were likewise affected by indifferent support plus moderate selling pressure.

High-grade issues held well enough in slow trading and U. S. Governments repeated their narrow movements of recent sesssions.

In most obligations of Baltimore & Ohio, Alleghany Corporation, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Northern Pacific, American & Foreign Power, Missouri Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Goodyear, National Dairy Products and Youngstown Sheet & Tube the trend was down throughout the short session.

A few issues appeared to meet special support, notably Great Northern 4½s, which added fractionally to their sizable gain of the last week or so.

The federal list, which was as quiet as it has been in recent sessions, displayed an extreme price spread ranging from 2-32s higher to 4-32s lower. Treasury 3¼s were a bit firmer than the rest.

Prices moved in both directions in the foreign division, and trading was light in most groups. French 7s climbed a point while the 7½s slipped off fractionally. Some of the Canadian and Brazil issues improved fractionally, but Argentine 6s dropped nearly 2 points in small trading. A few of the German issues yielded a small amount of ground.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; aircrafts resist selling.

Bonds: Heavy; secondary issues lead decline.

Curb: Heavy; industrials sag.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Steady; local and New Orleans selling; liquidation.

Sugar: Quiet; steady spot market.

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange was inactive today, and prices were irregular in sympathy with the Wall Street market. Gilt-edged securities held steady, home rails were strong, German bonds improved, and Kaffirs, rubber, and oil shares were maintained. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—A cheerful tone prevailed on the Boerse today. Trading was active with Reichsbank shares receiving the most attention. The closing was firm.

PARIS—Rentes stiffened on the Bourse today, while industrials and international issues were hesitant. Gold mining shares were weaker, and rubber issues firm. The market closed heavy.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

Stocks	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Feb 24	97.6	50.0	78.5	86.8
Prev day	99.2	51.4	80.1	88.4
Week ago	103.1	53.2	83.9	92.0
Month ago	99.8	50.3	78.1	88.3
Year ago	44.7	25.2	73.6	46.9
Three yrs ago	140.2	106.2	193.7	144.3
Seven yrs ago	110.3	111.6	104.2	108.1
High (1934)	105.0	54.3	90.3	93.8
Low (1934)	89.1	41.8	64.3	77.5
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0

(1926 average equals 100.)

Bonds	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Feb 24	80.2	86.2	86.4	84.2
Prev day	80.3	86.6	86.8	84.6
Week ago	80.3	87.3	87.3	84.9
Month ago	77.6	82.5	83.5	81.2
Year ago	60.4	60.0	78.3	66.2
Two yrs ago	67.9	74.6	83.3	75.3
Three yrs ago	89.8	104.6	100.1	98.2
High (1934)	80.7	87.4	87.4	85.1
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.3	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

American Cotton Exports Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Exports of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 170,000 bales, compared with 108,000 last year. Total exports during the season to date are 8,398,000 bales, compared with 5,485,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
March	106.3	106.3	106.3N
Sept	109.2	109.2	109.2N

N—Nominal.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb.23
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1900	10¼	9¾	9¾	10¼
29⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	1700	28⅞	28½	28½	28⅞
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
9⅜	6½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
106¼	95½	3½	Air Reduction	900	100¾	100	100	101¾
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2900	21¼	20½	20½	21
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	1500	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅜	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	11⅜	11	11	11½
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	9½	9½	9½	10¼
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	900	155½	154½	154½	155½
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	19⅞	19½	19⅝	20⅛
50⅝	41½	2	Amerada	600	48	47⅜	48⅝	48½
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	31⅜	31¼	31¼	32
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	100	19½	19	19	19¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	11	11	11	11⅛
64	46½	..	Am Brake S&F	400	35	33⅞	33⅞	35
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106	106	106	106
107	98	7	Am Can	2900	103½	102	102	103
107¾	94½	4	Am Can pf	100	140	140	140	..
139	126½	7	Am Car & Fdry	800	30¼	29½	29⅞	30¾
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & F pf	400	52½	53	52	53
56¼	38¼	..	Am Chicle	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	51
52	46¼	2½	Am Colortype	100	48	48	48	5
6½	3⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	1000	49⅞	48⅝	49¼	49¼
62½	49	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
8	2⅜	..	Am European	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
13⅜	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	2200	10½	10	10	10½
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25¾
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	14	14	14	15
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	9½	8	8	..
40⅜	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅞
10	6½	..	Am Ice	800	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜
11	6½	..	Am International	700	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
6⅞	4	..	Am La F pf	10	6½	6½	6½	..
38¾	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	600	36¼	35½	35⅞	36½
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	200	68	68¾	68¾	70
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1400	24½	23¼	23¾	24¼
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3000	9½	9¼	9¼	9¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	23½	23⅜	23½	24
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	20	20	20	20
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	4000	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	8000	26½	25½	25⅝	26¼
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	700	6⅜	6	6	6¼
2⅜	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
51¼	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	47	45⅝	45¾	46⅝
108	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	107	106½	106½	107½
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	22½	22	22	22¾
44¾	27	2½	Am Stores	400	42	40¼	40¾	42
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	122	120½	121½	121
12	4⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	10¼	10	10	11⅞
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	160	23¾	23½	23½	24
37⅝	10¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2100	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	22¼
80	69¼	6	Am Wat W pf	100	75	75	75	75
17½	8⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅞
83¾	61⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	200	76	75½	75½	76¾
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	4900	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	400	10	10	10	10
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21	21	21	20½
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	111	111	111	111
6⅞	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	9800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	3000	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	3200	58¾	58	58¾	59¼
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Consable	800	6¾	6⅜	6¾	7
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
3½	..	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	1100	16¾	16½	16⅝	16¾
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1900	67¾	66½	66½	67¾
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	500	49¾	49¼	49½	49½
22	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	22	22	22	22
35¼	28⅜	1	Atl Refining	2500	32¼	31¾	31¾	32
46½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
16	7	..	Austin Nichols	2200	15	14¼	14⅜	14½
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1900	53	52	52	53⅛
10⅜	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	10400	8½	7½	8⅜	7½

—B—

16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	3900	13½	13	13⅛	13¾
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	200	47	47	47	49
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4800	31⅝	30½	30½	32⅛
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	33½	33½	33½	35¼
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	44	44	44	44
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	4
33	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	100	25¼	25	25	26
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	1500	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15	14⅝	15	15
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	3200	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind L	200	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	20⅜
33¾	26⅛	.25b	Best & Co	500	31	30⅜	31	31¼
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	5400	46⅜	45¼	45½	46¼
82	65¼	..	Bath Steel pf	400	75¼	75	75¼	75¾
16¾	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	900	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
26	19⅞	..	Bloomingdale	10	22½	22½	22½	24½
54	50	..	Blumenthal pf	20	53¾	53½	53½	52
68¾	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	1800	62¼	61½	62	62⅝
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1500	23⅞	23¼	23¼	24
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	1400	26¼	25⅛	25¼	26⅜
3	1	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
18½	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4200	16	15⅞	16	15¼
36¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	31⅝	31½	31½	32
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	84½	84½	84½	86
9¾	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	8	8	8	8⅝
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	3200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	110	34	33¼	33¼	35½
5¾	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
7¾	3¼	..	Bullard	900	13¾	13½	13½	14
4¾	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
19⅜	15	.40	Burroughs Add	..	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
3⅞	2⅛	..	Bush Terminal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
2¼	1½	..	Butte &Superior	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
4¾	2½	..	Butterick	200	4	4	4	4½
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2200	29½	28¾	28¾	29¼

—C—

1¾	⅞	..	han Z & L	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1100	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅝
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
24½	14¼	1	Canada Dry	700	25	24½	25	24¾
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
32⅜	28½	.15	Cannon Mills	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
32	26⅜	3	Capital Admin pf	10	30	30	30	..
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1700	77½	76¾	76	76¾
84½	68	4	ase Thresh pf	50	79	79	79	80½
32⅝	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1200	30⅛	29½	29½	30¼
44⅞	33⅞	..	elanese Corp	7200	40½	39⅜	39⅝	40
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3
10	6	..	Celotex Co pf	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
32½	27¾	1½	Central Aguirre	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	300	11	10⅜	11	11⅛
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	3300	36¼	35⅜	35¾	36
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1000	40	39½	39¾	41
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4100	44½	43½	43⅝	44¼
7	2⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	5	5	5	5¼
8	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	6	6	6	6
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5	5	5	5
11⅞	8¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅝
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	900	7	6¾	6¾	7
13¼	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	11¼	10⅞	11	11⅜
18	6⅝	..	Chi & N western	4200	13½	12⅞	13½	13½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N west pf	500	23¾	22¾	22¾	24¼
9⅞	6¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
9¾	4⅝	..	Chi R I&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
30⅝	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	200	28½	27	27	29
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	400	10½	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
16⅞	13	..	Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	15
60⅜	49⅞	1	Chrysler	32600	57¾	56½	56½	57⅝
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	700	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅞
78⅝	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	73½	73½	73½	74
1¼	..	..	City Stores vtc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	800	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
17⅞	8¾	.20b	Clark Equipment	200	16¼	15¾	16	16⅜
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	34½	34½	34½	35¼
17⅝	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4800	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
28⅞	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	27	26	26	26¾
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
19¼	11⅜	.50b	Columbia Gas	6100	16	15½	15½	16⅛
66¾	41	5	Columbia G pf B	20	66¾	66¾	66¾	66
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	1200	68	66¾	67	67¾
30½	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	2900	27⅞	27½	27⅝	28
27½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	80	27½	26½	26¾	26½
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	100	97	97	97	97
29	24	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	70	27⅞	27½	27⅞	28
54½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1300	53½	52¾	52¾	53¾
36¾	28¼	.60	Comm Solvents	6400	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28¾
3¾	1⅛	..	Comwlth & So	8500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
44⅞	21½	6	Comwith & S 6pf	300	39	38¼	38¼	38¼
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1100	29	28½	28½	29
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film 1 pf	1500	16¼	15⅝	15¾	16⅜
47⅜	35⅞	3	Consol Gas	3800	40¾	40¼	40¼	40¾
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89½	89½	89½	..
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	6200	13⅛	13	13	13
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
2½	¾	..	Consol Textile	1900	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
9½	6⅛	..	Container A	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞
4¼	2⅜	..	Container B	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
14⅝	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2½	1	..	Cont Baking B	700	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1400	78⅝	78	78	78¼
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	600	32	31	32	31½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Mont Motors	4200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	3200	19¼	18¾	18⅞	19⅜
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1400	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	73½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	600	7	7	7	7¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
14½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
40	35½	2.70	Crowu Cork pf	100	39	39	39	39⅝
6¼	3⅞	..	Crowu Zellerback	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
38⅜	21⅝	..	Crucible Steel	200	33½	32¾	32¾	34
3⅞	1	..	Cuba Co	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	8	8	8	..
0⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	7¾	7½	7½	8
47¾	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	41	41	41	42
22⅞	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1200	21	20½	20½	21½
64	42¼	..	Curtis Pub pf	700	63	61½	61½	62
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	11600	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4¼
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8500	11	10	10⅝	10
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	500	19¼	19	19	19

—D—

34⅛	26½	..	Deere & Co	1800	31¾	30¾	31	31½
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	900	67½	66¾	66¾	67¾
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	4200	29½	28½	28⅝	28¾
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	400	10	10	10	10
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	100	45¾	45½	45½	46⅝
31½	28¼	1	Diamond Match	400	25	24¾	24¾	25½
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
37	32	1½	Dome Mines	3200	35½	34¼	34½	34¼
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	10600	24½	23½	23¾	23
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
9	7½	..	Dresser B	900	10¼	10	10	10½
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2800	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	101⅞
23	16¼	1	Dunlap Silk	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
99½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	99	99	99	99
6½	6½	..	Durham Hosiery	100	6½	6½	6½	..
27½	17½	..	Durham Hos pf	10	26¾	25¾	25¾	..

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	11	10⅛	11	11
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	600	89	88¼	88¼	89½
22⅜	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1800	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	21
18	11⅝	..	Eitington Schild	100	16¾	16¾	16⅝	17
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3900	28½	27⅞	28	28½
98½	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98½	98½	98½	98
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
6¾	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	6¾	6¼	6¼	6⅜
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¾
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	16	15⅜	15⅜	16¼
19¾	8	..	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	300	14½	14	14½	15
1⅞	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
124⅝	120	7	Endicott John pf	30	124½	123¾	124½	..
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
10⅜	8⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
24⅞	14⅝	..	Erie RR	700	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	22½
27⅞	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	26	24⅞	24⅞	26½
22	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	..
14¼	7⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	2300	12½	12	12	12½
23⅜	8	..	Evans Products	6800	19¼	18½	18⅝	19
6	4	..	Exchange Buffet	10	6½	6½	6½	..

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	16½	16¼	16⅜	16½
8⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
34⅛	23⅜	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	31	30½	30½	31¼
11	7⅛	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	30	7½	7½	7½	7½
97½	87	6½	Filene's uf	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
25½	18	.40	Firestone T & R	400	23¼	21¾	22	22¼
61½	31	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	78½	78½	78½	79
61¼	34½	2½	First Nat Stores	700	59⅝	59	59	59½
17⅝	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	700	15	14	14	15½
16⅜	10½	..	Food Mach	100	15¾	15¾	15⅜	..
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	20⅛	19⅛	19½	20⅛
27½	19⅜	.95b	Four

Financial: News and Comment

Business Slowed Down Somewhat During the Week

Transportation Restricted, Says Review—Industrial Activity Moves Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—The tempo of trade slowed down in the past week to the pitch which prevailed in the latter part of December. Dun and Bradstreet's weekly review of business attributes this slackening of retail and wholesale trade to snowbound districts, in which transportation was brought almost to a complete halt, the shorter week because of the holiday, and the beginning of the demobilization of the CWA forces.

On the other hand, the rate of industrial activity has moved upward uninterruptedly since the first of the month, the agency reports. It adds:

"The most pronounced gains have been recorded for the textile and shoe trades, with the most abrupt advances set down for the automotive division, due to the unexpectedly large volume of orders for new cars. The broadening of activity in this branch has resulted in higher schedules being adopted by many kindred lines, particularly tires, bodies, accessories, paints and lacquers, and safety glass. Some idea of the dominating influence which the automobile industry is exerting on the nation's recovery movement can be formed from the backlog of nearly 300,000 unfilled orders for the 1934 passenger cars and trucks.

"Shipments of electric refrigerators are nearly double those of last year, and employment in this industry is the largest in three years. When comparisons are made with the like period a year ago, at which time there was an almost complete shut-down in many industries, the gains are little short of phenomenal."

With steel operations at 43.6 per cent of capacity—the highest rate since last August—carloadings and the price index showing small seasonal advances, and slight declines registering in electric-power production and bank clearings, the Business Activity Barometer compiled by Dun and Bradstreet gained 1.4 per cent over the preceding week. The barometer now stands at 64.8, the peak point since the last week of December. It compares with 48.1 per cent for the like week of last year, although representing a drop of 10.6 per cent compared with the 1933 high of 72.5 reached in the week of Aug. 2.

Gold Imports Send U. S. Metal Cover To a Record High

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States gold stock has climbed $185,000,000 since dollar devaluation to a record high of $7,203,000,000.

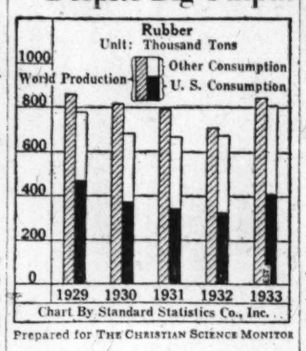
Of the entire increase, $114,000,000 was added during the last week as shipments from abroad poured into the New York assay office and Federal Reserve Bank.

Treasury commitment to considerably more gold was indicated in a statement of Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, who said the assay office already has made advance payments of more than $226,000,000 on foreign shipments received between Feb. 10 and Feb. 21.

CHERBOURG, France, Feb. 24 (AP)—Sixteen tons of gold were placed aboard the Bremen today for shipment to the New York Federal Reserve. One-sixth of the shipment was Swiss and a small quantity Dutch, the remainder being from Paris.

The gold weighed 14,500 kilograms (31,747 pounds) and is valued at 218,000,000 francs (approximately $14,170,000).

Rubber Stocks Rise Despite Big Output



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DESPITE the substantial increase in world consumption of crude rubber last year, bringing it to more than 800,000 tons (new high level), stocks recorded a further expansion.

Estimated output for the full year was approximately 845,000 long tons, indicating that aggregate supplies of crude at the year-end were some 40,000 tons in excess of the total at the start of 1933.

Norway Reports Good Expansion In Export Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO — Expansion of Norway's export trade and a budget surplus of 5,600,000 kroner (about $1,400,000) for the past half-year have given a cheerful sendoff to the new parliamentary session here.

Furthermore business circles are encouraged because all parties with the exception of the Agricultural Party have agreed to support a policy of maintaining the value of the kroner on a firm basis.

The draft budget for the fiscal year 1934-35 shows a total of 397,000,000 kroner or an increase of 23,500,000 kroner as compared with that from the current fiscal year of 373,500,000 kroner. One item of this draft budget is 42,900,000 kroner proposed for relief of the depression and unemployment. The sum granted for the same purpose in the current financial year was about 20,000,000 kroner.

In order to provide the necessary amount for the "crisis plan" it is proposed to meet repayments on the national debt, which amount to 40,900,000 kroner by new loans. Further, it is proposed to borrow 10,700,000 kroner for the electrification of railways and other public works.

A survey presented to the Government points out that from 1920-1931 the state granted nearly 170,000,000 kroner to relieve unemployment, and 110,000,000 kroner for settlement on the land and the erection of homesteads. Thus 1,000,000 maal or about 250,000 acres of new soil have been cultivated and 7000 new little farms employing 40,000 to 50,000 men have been erected.

Illinois Business Shows Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 24—Improved business volume is shown by sales tax collections in this State for the last six months of 1933, according to K. L. Ames Jr., director of the department of finance.

His figures show a total of $17,831,175 collected by the State from the 2 per cent retailers' occupation tax from all the counties.

"A study of the returns shows an increase from $2,211,133 for July, to $3,522,989 for December," said Mr. Ames. "Naturally, the holiday business helped boost the December income. This is a step-up of $1,311,856. We expect the returns for January also will reflect some of the holiday business."

Downward Trend In Wheat Prices On Chicago Board

Rain or Snow Influence Lower Quotations—Little Buying

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—Wheat prices worked irregularly downward this week, ignoring generally firm markets in stocks, cotton and other commodities.

Flour trade felt the influence of draggy wheat markets, buying being of small proportions, and sales smaller than the same time last year, when it also was poor.

Rain or snow over pretty much all of the hard winter wheat territory, while not heavy enough to be entirely satisfactory, was a bearish influence. Long liquidation has not been extensive yet, but the market has shown symptoms of holders becoming discouraged in some cases.

The main discouragement of present wheat holders is that wheat has failed to show the improvement that has been displayed in other quarters, inflationary measures in particular having failed to be effective in the grain markets.

Cash wheat markets have maintained a strong tone but there has not been much activity, the milling demand having not been at all urgent. Visible stocks scored a big decrease again last week, but a smaller reductic. is looked for this week. Receipts have been quite liberal in the Northwest and moderate elsewhere.

Foreign news has been slightly more favorable to the bull side. French reports confirm damage from frosts, and with the European acreage smaller than last year, the assumption is that Europe will be less independent of exporters than in 1933-34. Russia failed to ship any wheat last year.

Washington reports indicate that plans will soon be under consideration on fulfilling the international agreement to reduce wheat acreage by 15 per cent. This will depend on how extensive winter killing of wheat proves to be and on how successful the plans are to reduce spring wheat acreage.

Canadian reports now indicate that the reduction of 15 per cent in that country will be accomplished by voluntary action of farmers.

Argentine and Australian shipments have been comparatively small, as the European outlets are narrowed this year, and there also appears to be a much smaller demand from Asia than there has been in the last few years.

In corn and oats especially this situation baffles efforts to induce new buying, while in corn visible stocks continue to increase. Theoretically both corn and oats, on the basis of the small crops raised in 1933, should be getting scarce, but there is no present indication of anything but current plenty.

Germany to Avoid Experimenting In Mark Devaluation

BERLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Fears that the United States and Great Britain would meet any German financial move "with further devaluation" were cited by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank president, as one of three reasons for opposing "financial experiments."

In an address before 60 bank executives—whom he warned to catch the Nazi spirit or lose their jobs—Dr. Schacht maintained that stability of conditions is fundamental for all successful economic movement."

"This Government will embark upon no financial experiment," the Central Bank president asserted. "Of devaluation there can be no thought."

His reasons for opposing devaluation were:

First, "because German exports depend in large measure upon the finishing of imported material which, through the devaluation of the German mark, would immediately become more expensive."

Second, because "America and England would respond immediately with further devaluation."

Third, because a system of additional exports "against the blocked mark, foreign bonds and scrip can and will be greatly expanded, and the advantage of England and the America will be outbalanced to a certain extent."

Radio Corporation Reduces Net Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP) — The annual report of the Radio Corporation of America and its wholly owned subsidiaries, shows gross income for 1933 of $62,333,496 and a net loss of $582,094.

The gross income was 7.5 per cent less than that of 1932, but the net loss is approximately half that of the previous year. During the last quarter of 1933 the company made a net profit of $1,211,277 compared with a net loss of $540,863 for the like quarter of 1932.

Insurance Concerns Move To Protect Rail Holdings

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—A group of life insurance companies is completing organization of an "informal" committee to represent holders of Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway refunding mortgage bonds on which interest was defaulted Jan. 1, it was reported in Wall Street.

Leadership of the plan has been taken by the New York Life Insurance Co. in association with Mutual Life of New York Equitable Life Assurance Society, Prudential Insurance Co. and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

These five institutions are said to own about 60 per cent of the refunding mortgage bonds outstanding.

Caribbean Countries' Monetary Plans Rest on Dollar Policy

Eight Nations With Currencies Linked to U. S. Money Unit Face Eventual Revaluation—At Present Exchange Depreciation Compensatory Factor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (By U. P.)—Caribbean countries within the orbit of the United States dollar are potentially confronted with the question whether their own currencies should be devalued to reëstablish a legal gold content directly related to the dollar.

For centuries there has been a close relationship between the standard coin of the United States and that in Caribbean countries since the early American dollar grew out of the old Spanish dollar.

Legal devaluation of the gold content of those Caribbean currencies which are linked directly with the dollar is not necessarily an urgent legislative question for the reason that the convertibility of currency into gold has been suspended in all countries. Eventually, however, the bullion content of most currencies probably will be redefined.

For the present, the changed value of the dollar can be compensated for practical purposes through exchange depreciation measures or other arbitrary steps. For small countries to attempt permanent redliminution of their currencies before the plans of the world commercial powers is known would be hazardous and illogical, authorities here believe.

Follow U. S. Dollar

Prior to the catastrophic world economic depression, all of the Caribbean countries were either on a gold or gold exchange standard. The French colonies employed the franc as monetary unit: the British, except British Honduras, used the pound. British Honduras used the United States gold dollar as unit, but the pound was legal tender.

In following Caribbean countries, the gold content of currencies was defined legally in such terms as to establish an equivalent value with the United States dollar on the decimal system:

Costa Rica, colon, $0.25.
Cuba, peso, $1.00.
Dominican Republic, dollar, $1.00.
Guatemala, quetzal, $1.00.
Haiti, gourde $0.20.
Nicaragua, cordova, $1.00.
Panama, balboa, $1.00.
Salvador, colon, $0.50.

The United States equivalent value of the Colombian peso was $.9733; and of the Venezuelan bolivar, $.1930.

With de facto suspension of the gold standard, as formerly known, exchange value of currencies has been affected in large degree by causes other than the legally defined bullion content. Countries definitely linked to the dollar were content to maintain an approximation to exchange stability with respect to the dollar.

Three Important Factors

Dollar policy, due to commercial and financial relations, will in all probability continue to determine the monetary program of many Caribbean countries. Their ultimate legal revaluation of currencies, it is thought, would involve further knowledge on the following factors:

First, whether the United States permanently retains the present gold content of the dollar or is forced by circumstances to consider further devaluation:

Secondly, whether the United States maintains commercial policies as distinct from financial, which make the exchange factor relatively less consequential in international trade:

Thirdly, the monetary policies to be adopted by Great Britain and France, which have a considerable share of Caribbean trade.

The good or bad effects of United States dollar devaluation on Caribbean countries will probably be measured largely by the effects on commodities prices in United States markets.

Countries which maintain a fixed currency relationship to the dollar will get higher prices for goods exported to the United States. Assuming that Caribbean producers and exporters of commodities obtain higher prices, quoted in dollars, they will have an increased income when dollars are converted into their own currencies.

This situation broadly implies a benefit to the land holding classes. The laboring class, facing higher costs for imported articles of consumption, would have an interest in the upward revision of wages. Dollar devalution may therefore have a social implication for many countries.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

President Roosevelt's pronouncement, establishing an open market for gold at $35 an ounce, left the London markets gasping. Not merely did it take speculators several hours to realize fully the profit-making opportunities of the occasion, but almost a couple of days passed before it dawned on the public at large that the United States was back on the gold standard. The new system, of course, differs in many ways from that which she deserted last March, but it is genuinely the gold bullion standard, to which Great Britain adhered between 1925 and 1931. We take note of this important difference: the American Administration reserves the right to alter the mint price of gold in accordance with its internal price policy. Such an alteration, however, seems as yet a very distant possibility, for the internal price-level has still a great deal of leeway to make up before it approaches the equivalent of the dollar's new gold value.

Future of Gold Standard

Reflection on these American developments arouses certain particular misgivings and some general regrets. The international monetary system broke down, we believe, largely because of the defects of the gold standard as we knew it. Not only was the method of operation—that is to say, broadly speaking, national rule-of-thumb—unsuited to the modern age of close economic interdependence between the different nations; but also there was the notorious defect that roughly two-thirds of the world's monetary gold was in the hands of two great creditor countries, France and the United States, while we ourselves, together with a great many debtor countries, went seriously short.

The utterances of the President and his advisers, and the attitude of the American delegation at the World Economic Conference, encouraged us to believe that American official opinion agreed with us that not until those defects were set right ought the barque of international commerce and finance to be launched on the treacherous seas of the gold standard. Instead, the United States returns to gold without attempting to reach any agreement as to how the standard is to be managed, on lines of international cooperation, in the interests of world prosperity; and she does so on such terms as are bound spectacularly to augment her own excessive hoard of gold. For our part, we are still off the gold standard, and can presumably make our own conditions for returning to it. But we feel, rather inarticulately perhaps, that the American powers-that-be have been false to their own faith.

Whither Sterling?

The stabilization of the dollar clearly brings to the forefront the problem of the future of the pound. The new gold dollar is, for all to see, undervalued. The pound, therefore, is bound to be either undervalued in relation to the franc and other gold currencies (if it follows the dollar), or overvalued in relation to the dollar (if it follows gold). For the moment, it has taken the former course, from which it is unlikely to move so long as the sale of gold to the United States remains profitable, for pounds will be steadily offered against gold and gold currencies.

But we realize the dangers of an undervalued currency, and the paradoxical result of the American decision may be that the Exchange Equalization Account will have to be used to strengthen, not to weaken, the pound. The question assumes an urgent form when there is talk of our own return to the gold standard—a possibility which the American stabilization has undoubtedly brought nearer, for we fear that when the tumult and the shouting dies, the fixity of the dollar will be found to draw world financial business away from London. This was one of the most compelling motives behind our return to the gold standard in 1925.

If we are forced to choose, we shall certainly prefer sinking with the dollar to floating with the franc, although we view with the greatest anxiety the prospect of a big inrush of gold such as the United States is experiencing. Some favor the former parity of $4.86⅔, but $5 to the pound is the figure most talked of. The more optimistic London view is that the dollar will not remain undervalued for more than a few months, because internal prices will rise sufficiently, under the impact of the Administration's spending policy; and if that is so then we want to join in the rise of prices rather than wait for it to come to us.

Bankers' Hopes and Fears

This year the keynote of the bank chairmen's annual speeches has been one of "sober optimism," in the phrase of Mr. Rupert Beckett, chairman of the Westminster Bank. He spoke with anxiety of the future of currencies, but added his belief that "we in this country have reason to be satisfied that the worst of the depression has been left behind." He felt that the time had come when public authorities might well be encouraged to spend more freely on works of public utility.

This demand for a spending policy comes naturally from one who elsewhere in his speech pleaded for a "saner and more helpful attitude" toward the American experiment, with whose aim we ought to express our sympathy, rather than "to carp at and criticize every move in the game which we do not quite understand." The vast mass of British opinion will echo that plea, which found expression in the speeches of other bank chairmen. Mr. Beaumont Pease, chairman of Lloyd's Bank, took comfort from the fact that the signs of improvement in this country are not sensational in amount.

"A too rapid recovery is frequently the result of purely artificial measures, which, though possibly stimulating at the time, are apt to fade away in their effects and leave the country in a worse state than it was in before." In view of this typical expression of British banking conservatism, it was all the more remarkable that Mr. Pease should have acknowledged that "in our present state of disequilibrium between production and consumption, and even more perhaps between one productive industry and another, it is necessary that some comprehensive policy of conscious planning should be adopted." The context showed, however, that "self-government in industry" rather than state socialism is seizing the imagination of British bankers.

Motor Industry Operations Best In Several Years

Detroit Units Far Behind in Orders—New Peak for Some Pay Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 24 — Employers in the Detroit area, increasing steadily since the first of the year, has reached 75 per cent of the 1929 peak, according to estimates announced by the Board of Commerce. The employment indexes of Feb. 20 stood at 90.9, the average for 1923-24-25 equaling 100. On this basis employment in 1929 reached 137.

As the automobile industry is leading the way toward normal levels, as it did in the early twenties, it appears that motorcar makers are swinging into a long stride. Some manufacturers are so far behind they cannot promise fulfillment of orders much before April. Some factories are working three shifts a day to keep up with the avalanche of orders.

For the first time in four years Buick is working multiple shifts at Flint, Mich., with the greatest number of men and women on the pay rolls since 1930. Mr. Harlow H. Curtice, president of Buick, reported that employment now is 14,000, as against 8000 a year ago. Flint is reported to have come entirely out of the depression.

Peak Chevrolet Employment

Another high spot in employment was reported by Mr. M. E. Coyle, general manager of Chevrolet. The company pay rolls now carry the names of 56,545 workers, he said. This is a new all-time high, the previous record being 52,847 in June, 1929. At this time last year, Mr. Coyle said, total employment was 32,079.

All factories, especially those building cars for the low-price market, are rapidly being keyed up to capacity. By Feb. 15, Mr. Coyle said, Chevrolet had reached a capacity of 2770 passenger cars and trucks a day.

Ford is reported to be running off 4000 cars a day with considerably less than a capacity force. During February it is expected that the Rouge plant will turn over upward of 75,000 units, trucks and passenger.

Mr. Joseph W. Fraser of Chrysler Sales Corporation reported: "We now have 14,000 unfilled orders, which represents our production capacity through the month of March. Production of our Airflow lines and the new Chrysler six is increasing rapidly, but even so it will take us at least until the end of April to catch up if orders continue to pile up in the ratio attained for February and March."

Exports Increasing

According to records of the Board of Commerce, a larger percentage of automobile production than usual is being exported. Foreign trade is reported as now representing 15 per cent of production, an increase of about 46 per cent. In the late twenties exports had risen to 18 per cent, but fell off in the suceeding years.

Mr. J. C. Chick of Cadillac Motor Car Company reported that employment is being stepped up by reason of the foreign demand. Export commitments, he said, during the last four months, show an increase of 145 per cent over the total number of Cadillac-La Salle cars exported during the entire year of 1933.

All manufacturers turning out trucks report this phase of the motorcar industry showing unusual activity. R. L. Polk & Co. show that commercial car registrations for January were 71.31 per cent above those of January a year ago. This indicates, according to observers, that business now has confidence enough to invest capital in new equipment.

American Dollar Steady at $5.07½ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States dollar moved narrowly on a quiet foreign exchange market today, appreciating fractionally on a fair demand to close at $5.07½ to the pound, as compared with yesterday's close at $5.07⅝.

Gold currencies were, in the main, a trifle easier—the French franc closing at 77.40 to the pound, the same as last night's figure.

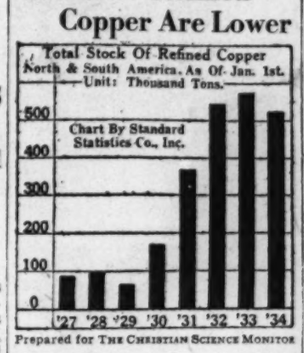
Today's gold bullion, approximately £520,000 ($2,639,000) went, it was believed, for shipment to America at 136 shillings, 6 pence ($34.64) a fine ounce—an increase of a half penny over yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 24 (AP)—The United States dollar settled at 15.23 francs (6.565 cents to the franc) after opening on the foreign exchange market today at 15.24 francs (6.561 cents). The dollar closed yesterday at 15.255 francs (6.55 cents.)

J. I. Case 1933 Loss After Depreciation $2,093,503

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—J. I. Case Company, maker of agricultural equipment, reports 1933 loss of $2,093,503 after depreciation, interest charges and expenses, but before preferred dividends. This compares with a 1932 deficit of $2,611,082. Preferred dividends paid from surplus last year totaled $407,300.

Stocks of Refined Copper Are Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the chart above, stocks of copper are lower now than for the last two years, although far above those of pre-depression years.

Payments of PWA Not Up to Amount Permitted by Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Although public works contracts showed a steady rise during the last half of 1933, much of the public works appropriation of $3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress still remains unspent, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute's current bulletin. It is also shown that Government expenditures have fallen way below the monthly average of $1,406,000,000 which the Government planned to spend during the first six months of this year.

Pointing out that public works contracts during the last half of 1933, when the federal program was in effect, amounted to only $468,162,000, of which only a part represented the expenditure of federal money, the institute doubts whether public works contracts in 1934 will show as great an expansion as the balance of the Government's appropriation indicates.

Spending Slow Process

"The expenditure of public money for construction work is a slow process, as results during the last half of 1933 proves," the institute says.

"Moreover, 1934 did not start off with a particularly spectacular showing. Contracts dropped from $133,270,000 in December to $116,629,000 in January. January contracts were at the annual rate of $1,400,000,000. At this rate, it would take over two years to spend the balance of the federal appropriation even if contracts were financed entirely by federal money, which would not be the case."

Favorable features of a slow process of expenditure are cited as, first, the taxpayer's expense will be postponed, and possibly prevented, and secondly, government operations will not tend so much to keep construction costs at an artificially high level, thus preventing "normal recovery in private building, which is one of the chief mainstays of sound prosperity."

Total Expenditures

Total federal expenditures amount to $981,000,000 in January as compared with $713,000,000 in December and $340,000,000 in January last year, the Institute says, adding:

"To attain its goal, it will be necessary for the Government to spend $1,491,00,000 a month during the remaining five months. It is consequently more questionable than ever whether the Government will accomplish the task which it has set for itself. If the Government does not succeed, however, in spending all the money it is trying to spend, its failure is at least not likely to be regretted by the taxpayers."

Federal Reserve Bank Credit Off $19,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit oustanding during the week ended Feb. 21 today was reported by the Reserve banks at $2,590,000,000, a decrease of $19,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

On Feb. 21 total Reserve bank credit amounted to $2,592,000,000, a decrease of $1,000,000 for the week. Increases of $108,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, $23,000,000 in money in circulation and $3,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts were practically offset by an increase of $114,000,000 in monetary gold stock and a decrease of $21,000,000 in member bank reserve balances.

The System's holdings of bills discounted declined $2,000,000, of bills in open market $11,000,000, and of Treasury certificates and bills $5,000,000, and holdings of United States Treasury notes $5,000,000.

Loan Association Leaders Foresee Building Revival

Hope for More Federal Money to Put Into Hands of Home Builders

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24 — Confident that a real revival of home building is just around the corner, building and loan association leaders turned their attention here today to means of putting more money in home builders' hands when this time comes. In concurrent meetings of the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute and the North Central Building and Loan Conference at the Palmer House, one subject was dominant above all others—how to get more money to lend.

Building and loan assets, it was revealed by A. D. Theobald, director of education and research for the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute, in his address this morning, are not holding their own. "By and large," he said, "associations are not receiving substantial amounts of new funds now. If the present trend continues, building and loan assets in 1934 will be less than at the end of 1933."

The hope of the building and loan interests, it was said, is in federal money available for home financing given to them to administer. Some $225,000,000 of federal money is available to building and loan associations now, but this is not a large amount, it is pointed out, to help meet any sizable demand for new home financing.

Harold T. Donaldson, president of the regional conference, expressed the hope that a great deal of new money would flow into building and loan associations if the proposed federal legislation is passed regulating the stock exchanges.

If this legislation is passed, he said, it will "keep a great deal of money out of the speculative field which never belonged there anyway. I can see nothing but good coming to the community institutions and to the projects for which they lend, from the operations of such legislation. Home financing institutions will get their share of the money which is thus barred from the exchanges."

Mr. Theobald said that from all indications "we are certain to have a tremendous expansion of construction of residential units within the next year, 18 months or two years. That more than anything else will insure permanent business recovery."

Bank Clearings Show Good Rise in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 24—Bank clearings continue very much higher. The total for the six days ending on Wednesday of this week, compared with five days last year, for all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $5,303,309,000, an increase of 30.5 per cent. New York City clearings were $3,735,252,000, a gain of 30.6 per cent, while the total for all centers outside of New York of $1,568,057,000 was 30.2 per cent higher.

Whitney Says Propaganda Charge By Senate Endangers Free Speech

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—In one of the few interviews he has ever granted, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said yesterday that the right of free discussion of public questions has gone, and the constitutional right of free speech no longer exists in this country, if recent charges of propagandizing hurled at him were sustained by public opinion.

The charges were made by members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Whitney said they were occasioned by letters addressed by him to heads of corporations whose securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange, calling their attention to the provisions of the pending securities bill which directly affected them and their securities.

"I think the charge is unfounded," said Mr. Whitney. "I summarized the provisions of the bill and asked the presidents of corporations having stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange to give the matter their personal consideration.

"I think every citizen has the right to call to the attention of other citizens the provisions of pending legislation which would affect them. In this case I feel the Exchange was under a duty to do so.

"The corporations listed on the Exchange paid a fee to secure a public market for their securities. The pending bill would destroy this public market and would force many corporations to withdraw from listing. I think we would have been derelict in our duty if we had not called the bill to their attention. If this is propaganda, then the right of free discussion of public questions has gone and the constitutional right of free speech no longer exists."

Mr. Whitney said the proposed bill would hurt not only the business of brokers, but all American industry and business as well.

"The bill," he said, "although it purports to regulate stock exchanges, is actually cleverly devised to allow the Federal Trade Commission to dominate and regulate all American business and industry, and to allow the Federal Trade Commission to dictate the credit policy of our banking system with regard to security loans, which the Glass-Steagall bill vested in the Federal Reserve Board."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
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Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
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County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
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Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Music in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Opéra has been content to transfer, from the Theater of Bordeaux, a local fantasy called "Perkain," which reconstructs an episode of the Terror in the Basque country. But M. Gheusi's book is so naïve and M. Pouegh's music is written so heavily and clumsily that this work caused general disappointment. The idea, however, was defensible, for it was an attempt to revive and convey the atmosphere of a province through its folklore. Popular dances and songs did, indeed, take a predominant part in the action, but the authors' indifferent technique did not allow them to realize their dream.

One of the most interesting events of the month was the opening at the National Library of an exhibition of French music. Valuable documents which give a résumé of the musical history of France from the Middle Ages to the Revolution, have been collected. The public libraries and private collections of the world have opened their glass cases to bring all these relics together for a few weeks in this splendid frame. The setting has been carefully arranged. Mr. Henri de Rothschild has been generous enough to denude his house of the lovely de Couapel tapestries representing the scenes of the Lulli operas. These tapestries, woven in high warp in the eighteenth century, were executed at the "Gobelin" works, to be offered by Louis XV to the Spanish Ambassador. They are admirable pieces that the public have never been admitted to see. They make an incomparable frame for the exhibition.

This frame is completed by objects that speak strongly to the imagination. Here are music desks in carved wood or wrought iron. Here is the organ bench upon which the whole Couperin family sat. Here is an ivory horn of the eleventh century, a speaking-trumpet, a lute, Grétry's harpischord, Mme. de Lamballe's harp and that of Marie Antoinette, which is delicately carved, and decorated with a brilliant at the point where each string is inserted.

An admirable bust of Lulli by Coysevox has also been discovered in the church of Nôtre Dame des Victoires. This bust had been taken from his tomb and put in a dark, high corner of the church where no one suspected its existence. It figures today in this exhibition, where everyone can admire the masterly workmanship of a genuine masterpiece.

And, in the glass cases, you see the whole phantasmagoria of vellums and parchments in which gold, silver, emerald, sapphire or ruby inks transform each page into a masterpiece of goldsmiths' or jewelers' craft. That was the era when calligraphers seemed to dip their pen into molten carbuncles. What richness, what boldness and what taste in these fireworks of color! But also what touching respect for the music, notated in color on the staves with a pious care that has disappeared in the popularization of the modern book. Naturally, the diffusion of art involves certain sacrifices and we must congratulate ourselves that musical publication is no longer, as in the Middle Ages, the privilege of a few rare initiates. But, in spite of that, one cannot help regretting the period when the Muses were so devotedly served.

The exhibition has collected some extremely rare pieces, such as the Psalter of Saint Germain de Paris, which dates from the sixth century; the famous Bible of Charles le Chauve; the Pontifical of Poitiers; the very old musical Treatises of Roeme and Guy d'Arezzo; the Gradual of Nevers, the Antiphonal of Saint Maur; the song book of Saint Germain des Prés; the Descants of Pierre de Medici, lent by the Laurentian Library of Florence; liturgical books, volumes of songs, didactic works; treatises, chosen pieces, motets, psalms, etc.

We witness thus the first stammerings and progressive growth of music which, step by step, invents new forms of expression, discovers vocal and instrumental polyphony, the opera, comic opera, the ballet, instrumental sonatas and the symphony. It is a magnificent crescendo. When one goes to dream for an hour in the Galerie Mazarine, one understands better what a magical rôle the language of sounds could and should play in universal civilization.

At the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, the Ballets Jooss gave a series of performances which first surprised and then conquered the public. Productions like the "Table Verte," "La Grande Ville," "L'Enfant Prodigue," "An Evening in Old Vienna" or the "Seven Huntsmen" are really masterpieces of intelligence and taste.

Another German company, that of the Ballets Weidt, made a short appearance at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. There also one could admire a solid discipline and an attentive respect for musical rhythm. But the general tendency of these performances seemed a little too specifically German in the most austere sense of the word. They are, indeed, only sad, sordid and sinister visions seen in gray or greenish lights. This is an exceptional art upon which it is unwise to base a whole system.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Robert Andrews and His Wife," by Gainsborough, Lent by G. W. Andrews, Esq., to the Exhibition of Nine Centuries of British Art, on View at Burlington House, London, Until March 10. The Exhibition Was Reviewed in These Columns on Jan. 20.

The Dance of the Diplomats

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

MORE than seven months ago, the Ballets Jooss paid their first visit to London. They aroused the interest, if not the whole-hearted enthusiasm and support of the London public—one of the most critical in Europe and certainly the biggest—which follows the art of ballet. Since that time we have had visits from Les Ballets 1933, the Ballets Serge Lifar, and the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, the last-named having won a success which recalled the palmiest days of Diaghileff.

Comparisons may be odorous but they are useful. The return of the Ballets Jooss for a short season at the Gaiety Theater presented a welcome opportunity to review one's first impressions of their director's artistic aims and work. This was made easier by the coöperation of Herr Jooss himself, who brought back his old, much-traveled program which disappointingly included only one new item: a Choreographic Burlesque, "The Seven Heroes," from the fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm, with music after Purcell by Fritz Cohen, the musical director of the company, and costumes and décors by its stage director, Hein Heckroth. The new work is charming enough in its way but neither the choreography nor the stage rises above a quite ordinary level of artistic competency. The same fundamental weakness is there which, after acquaintance with the art of the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo, is now more apparent than ever in the old Jooss program —with perhaps two exceptions.

In the recent biography of her husband, Mme. Nijinsky speaks of Isadora Duncan as a "dilettante of genius" and goes on to point out that the liberation of the dance which she proclaimed "had been fermenting for some time, and it was independently and triumphantly realized by the mastery of Fokine, who with his great technical training could afford to be as free as he wished." Fokine, she emphasizes, "understood that in dancing, as in the other arts, development does not lie in the annihilation of former achievement, but rather in its retention for use in newer forms and further development. For this reason recurrent dilettante protestants against the classic line, from Heinrich Heine to Isadora Duncan, have failed, where Fokine succeeded." Before Fokine there was the great Marius Petipa; after him came Nijinsky, who was followed by Massine. The line of "liberators" goes back unbroken to the great classical tradition. The "expressionism" of Middle Europe is really a side-line and began with one who disdained even the alphabet of classical technique. To Nijinsky, Isadora Duncan's "technique" was a "technique without tears." He dismissed it simply as "mushroom-dancing."

* * *

Herr Kurt Jooss states in his program that his aim is to discover a choreography deriving equally from the contributions of modern art and from the technique of the classic ballet. But, so far, his choreography seems only to have a bowing acquaintance with the technique of the classical dance. The "contributions of modern art" to the treatment of such subjects as "The Seven Heroes," and "A Ball in Vienna" are as beneficent as the buttons in a collection bag. One has only to imagine the same subjects handled by Massine or Balanchine to realize what might have been contributed by the technique of the classic ballet.

In "The Green Table" and "Impressions of a Big City," however, one becomes aware of a striking and individual talent. Here there is less disparity between matter and form. If Herr Jooss can find more subjects of the same character and eliminate the choreographic trivialities which at present make his best work singularly unequal, he will have added a valuable new genre to the art of ballet—can he but remember the essential nature of its medium, with its qualities and limitations. Obviously his true métier is irony and satire. The almost savage caricature of the gesticulating diplomatists with their toy pistols in "The Green Table" illumines a circle of futility by a lightning flash of genius. How Anatole France would have reveled in it!

* * *

A rehearing of Herr Fritz Cohen's music confirmed one's first impressions. He has listened to his contemporaries and acquired their vocabulary, but the familiar never fuses into the unfamiliar. One's musical thought, to borrow an English critic's phrase, is never asked to make some unfamiliar movement incompatible with normal equilibrium. The most spontaneous thing in the "Green Table" music is the little Tango tune which, like all Tango tunes, seemed unattachable to any particular composer. But the rather scant clothes of two pianos are a poor substitute for the rich wardrobe of an orchestra. Only a big composer can make such bareness beautiful or even interesting. However, any such reservations may seem presumptuous since the program provided its own criticism of the score, which it described as "characterized by strongly marked rhythm and sensitive suggestion." . . . "Full of a rhythmic tension which is perfectly served by modern means of technical expression, the music corresponds exactly with the dynamic expressionism of this ballet, and itself contributes an extraordinary force to Kurt Jooss's masterpiece." Perhaps in the dynamic expressionism of this "first aid" to critics and audiences we have a portent of the future. The only snag is that the work will then become the criticism of a criticism.

The Horter Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE display of the Earl Horter collection of contemporary art, fourth exhibition in a series devoted to local private collections at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, presents to the public an artist's viewpoint in the acquisition of paintings.

Quite apart from its interest as a collection, it constitutes an artist's enthusiasm for a particular phase of modern development, and study material upon which to build his own art idiom.

The keynote in the collection is that of cubism, from its founders Picasso and Braque to its subsequent popularity in America. As shown the paintings begin about 1911 and end in the early 1920's, covering the period when new European experiments in art were gaining attention in the United States. There is even a robust echo of the famous New York Armory Show of 1913 in the original sketch made by Marcel Duchamp for his iconoclastic "Nude Descending the Stairs," a sketch less complex than the final canvas, with the absorption of the artist evident in the successive movements of the figure as it winds down the curving stairway.

So absorbed was Mr. Horter in the work of Braque and Picasso that he acquired a gallery full of their abstractions. For the general public, however, there is a persistent note of monotony in these compositions, varying only in geometric forms, and not at all in basic ideas nor in modes of expression. One is impressed also with the similarity of the two men's viewpoints.

* * *

Turning from the wholly mathematical conceptions, one finds Picasso interesting himself in the quasi-abstraction of the human figure, or in the greater sketch freedom of a little water color of female nudes.

Derain is also seen under the influence of the cubists; while the cubist experiment is traced back to one of the pioneer moderns, S. Macdonald Wright. The link presented by the collection between European and American art trends over a period of 10 years is another significant feature from the standpoint of art history.

It is through such a group, gathered by a painter, that one may study the important influences of the time. Mr. Horter's own work has been fundamentally swayed by his intense study of cubism, but admits also other interests. One such is that of Georgio di Chirico, a painter who has exerted formative power over the work of so many young Americans. In the Horter collection he is represented by a large canvas in which classic and baroque elements mingle. The antithesis of realism, yet employing realistic objects for its own purposes, the picture amalgamates a confused riot of warriors, conceived less as bodies than as a decoratively motivated scramble of parts. Both the choice of subject matter and the characteristic range of colors are significant in any analysis of di Chirico influence.

* * *

Strong kinship exists between Mr. Horter's own approach to subject matter, color manipulation and composition and that of Jacques Mauny, who combines realism with cubistic mannerisms in his "Landscape, Naples." Two other compositions by the same painter, however, are utterly literal and photographic, with a dual flavor of the nineteenth-century color print and the representational in contemporary commercial art.

In turning his attention to Americans Mr. Horter has acquired many canvases by his colleague Arthur B. Carles; a cubistically influenced "Cliffs by the Sea" from the brush of Thomas Benton, who since has evolved a very different technique of his own; a fine abstract rendering of yachts by Charles Sheeler; a little composition by Franklin Watkins, and others by Eugene Higgins, Julian Levi, Pascin, Marin and Mrs. Sara Langley.

The one Matisse in the collection is a bold distortion of a woman in which that painter's usual brilliant charm of decorative detail is wholly lacking.

Among the drawings one of the most interesting is a caryatid jotting by Modigliani, with its hint of Japanese print influence as against the African trend felt in so many of that artist's compositions.

Negro sculpture, abstractions in relief and the round by J. Wallace Kelly and heads by Brancusi round out the collection.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

The Return of Basil Dean

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

RODNEY ACKLAND investigated the Bohemians in "Strange Orchestra." In "Birthday" he explores the respectable middle classes, and finds them to be scarcely less curious a band. All the members of the Moorhouse-Rees family take a selfish delight in ostentatiously sacrificing themselves for one another. So long has this dismal process been going on that by the time the curtain rises they are all ripe for an explosion. They are each unconsciously waiting for a match to be applied to the dynamite. The match appears in the person of Mark Eversley (Mr. Bryan Aherne), a popular novelist who has been holding a rowdy party next door. Dashing unexpectedly in, he smashes the Victorian vase that is the symbol of the Moorhouse-Rees way of life. Staying longer than he had expected, he tries to make a match of another kind, with the youngest daughter of the house, whose birthday it happens to be.

Unfortunately, Mark is already married, although this fact does not affect either his wife or himself very much. In the second act he and his noisy friends come to tea at Mrs. Moorhouse-Rees's, with unhappy results. Finally, Rosamund is on the point of running away with Mark, when his wife, Jo, who has hitherto taken as little interest in him as he has in her, unexpectedly asks her to let him alone. Rosamund, trailing across the stage the pageant of a bleeding heart, nobly decides to do so, and is left at the end in the midst of her bickering, dull and respectable family, obviously expecting a lifetime of unmitigated boredom and misery.

The latter part of all this, of course, is silly. In fact, Mr. Ackland is a clever enough writer to know that it is quite insincere. So long as he sketches in his middle-class family, a futile set of people leading a futile existence, his play has connections with life. He is honest about his rowdy novelist, too. For all Mark's dwelling on the text of the necessity of living one's own life, and developing one's own individuality, it is clear enough that the point is whether one has an individuality worth developing. No one in Mr. Ackland's play has this necessary qualification for happiness. Therefore, it is obvious that Rosamund, who is miserable at home, will be equally miserable with Mark, for the good reason that she is a miserable creature. The fault is in Mr. Ackland's characters, and not in their surroundings, that they are thus and thus. The merit of "Birthday" is that it keeps this clear until near the end. Then, however, it asks us to admire Rosamund for her nobility in putting aside her last chance of happiness at the appeal of sentiment. This fails because we have no belief that such a girl has any happiness to put aside.

Mr. Ackland does not always convince us that he knows middle-class life very well. His idea, for example, that an income of £600 a year will provide a car, a grand piano, a servant, a cook, evening dresses for three women, and a drawing-room simply oozing with furniture is definitely optimistic. But at moments his veracity is amazing. Those moments are the best things in the play, and there are enough of them to save the evening from boredom. A long cast is entirely competent, Miss Margaretta Scott, in especial, painting a convincing portrait of a rather silly girl who always says the wrong thing, and is ready to cry at any moment. We found Mr. Edward Rigby's Uncle Alfred very dull, his calculated indiscretions causing the audience apprehension every time he opened his mouth.

This production is the first of a series which Mr. Basil Dean intends to put on at the Cambridge, one of the most charming of London's new theaters. He hopes to establish a company with "an artistic ideal and a practical policy," and will aim at developing a style of ensemble acting which will throw off from the theater the yoke of inauspicious stars. His success some years ago in putting into effect a similar policy at the St. Martin's makes this announcement attractive. We heartily wish him many happy anniversaries, though comparatively few "birthdays."

Cambridge Theater—"Birthday," by Rodney Ackland, produced and presented by Basil Dean, Feb. 2, 1934.

Lasting Values in Architecture

Thomas Hastings, Architect. Collected writings, with a memoir by David Gray. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

IT IS good in a period of confused objectives to have this book containing the words of an artist who looked upon "architectural modernity as evolving from the past, the fluid today linked to the crystallized yesterday." This quotation from Mr. Gray's preface occurs in his summing up of Thomas Hastings's unvarying viewpoint.

Mr. Gray has quickly set forth the essential steps in the development of one of the architects who helped forward the American renaissance in structural design that was inspired by the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. He presents him sufficiently on his social side to give a rounded portrait of a man who after his student days in Paris entered the McKim, Mead & White in New York as a draftsman, and in 1885 began to attract national attention because of the daring use of a form of Spanish Renaissance in his design of Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, Fla.

* * *

At 25, emboldened by winning this commission, Hastings went into partnership with John M. Carrère. Important hotel, office building, town house and church commissions followed. In 1897 came the winning in open competition of the commission to design the New York Public Library, a project that occupied Carrère and Hastings for 14 years, and became so much a labor of love with the latter that he did not entirely give over restudying the Fifth Avenue façade during the next 22 years. Hastings was never satisfied with the arrangement of the pillars at the main entrance, and even made provision in his will for the alteration he desired made, at his estate's expense.

He held ever to the Beaux Arts ideal—upon which he was nurtured in France and which he helped spread in the United States—that a successful building is ever the result of a well-considered plan. Few changes, even in details, would need to be made in the interior or exterior of a building based on such a plan. He abominated the facile "sketching" that looked so well on paper but that could not be built in its essentials as indicated because it was more of a picture than a plan.

Reading over his paper on "The Relations of Life to Style in Architecture," printed with seven others of his in this book, one comes to understand why integrity of design was with him such a point of honor. A few quotations to indicate the quality of the man as an artist:

* * *

"I have no patience with men who in a wholesale way condemn any style of architecture, or the legitimate work of any period, as either impure or illogical . . . The question of supreme interest is, what influence life in its different phases has upon architectural style . . . Composition must of necessity influence the development of style, because it is the only thing which comes between the life we live and the style we work in. . . . No work of human creation, whether in the domain of literature or art, can live except it possess what is called style . . . Harmony, proportions, symmetry, radiation and many other laws are taught the architect by observing nature, but his work is not directly suggested by nature . . . The irrational idiosyncrasy of modern times is the assumption that each kind of a problem demands a particular style of architecture . . . In other times the artist built his church or his temple by the side of the theater, and both in the same style; yet his church looked like a church and his theater like a theater; and so character was not dependent upon one being Gothic and the other Renaissance . . . The character of the ensemble is the vital and determining thing. If there is no more need of studying this character, then architecture is no more the art of design, but only the mechanical art of building . . . We cannot work in the Gothic or any other medieval style, unless we return to the Gothic or medieval life . . . We should of course study, admire and be influenced by the different styles of other ages, recognizing them as equally beautiful—but we cannot revive them . . . The style, which is of the life, we cannot retain when the life has changed . . . We can put into our architecture only as much real religion as is alive in the church . . . Who can define good taste? It changes with climate, and is a national question; while style changes only with time, and is an historical question."

Other papers in the book are likewise concerned vitally, penetratingly, with modern architecture, laws of architectural composition, beauty in architecture and life, how and where to begin a design, detail ornament or decoration, the skyscrapers.

Ingres to Cézanne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FROM classicism to post-impressionism runs the pageant of nineteenth - century French painting which has been organized by Mr. Paul Rosenberg and Durand-Ruel, and continues at the latter's galleries, 12 East Fifty-Seventh Street, until March 10. Probably no special purpose would have been served by hanging the 50 paintings in the order of their evolutionary influence, but these artists nevertheless take on a special interest when considered in their places in the sequence of their contributions to the stream of tradition.

Ingres's "Portrait de Madame Ingres" might well have been chosen to indicate qualities that meant much to later artists—his accent upon line, his solid feeling for mass in his preservation of large areas of color, and his adroitly varied symmetries of space relations. Characteristically dominant in this picture is the serenity of its modulation of the classicism of Ingres's great predecessor, David.

From the Louvre as a loan comes "La Course des Barberi au Corso a Rome, 1816-1818," by Géricault, in which the frozen statuesqueness of David had at last become transposed into a living quality, warm in its indication of thrust and pull in its assemblage of excited horses controlled by vigorous men. Though Delacroix was to carry emotion even further, he is represented in this show by compositions strongly marked by repose, with "Mort de Sardanapale" presenting an essentially violent episode in a quietly noble tableau.

And thus the show moves forward to more familiar figures, to Daumier with his escape from the theatrical tableau into the intensified naturalism of his "Don Quichotte et Sancho Panza," strong in its modern feeling that human interest can transcend artifice in power; Corot, with his personal and altogether lyrical "Femme à la grand toque et à la mandoline," and Manet, with "Le Guitariste," another strongly transitional picture, accenting essentials and holding every pictorial accessory in abeyance.

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Contributing to this changing era was Courbet, realist, with "Jeune fille aux mouettes" making much of the actualities of textures in the feathers of the birds a girl with flowing blonde hair is carrying slung on a stick over her shoulder. Then there was Monticelli, usually seen in examples of his brilliant coloration, but here represented by "Personnages sur un talus," a landscape that is all dark tonalities and weighty masses, with the warm notes provided by two figures kept in a low key. One might mistake it for a Courbet. By Millet is "La laitière," one of his glorifications of the humble, a picture of a sturdy peasant girl walking along a hillside path at dusk.

For the rest the exhibition contains four Renoirs, representing the changes of the artist's style during 33 years; two Rousseau primitives; Seurat's "Un Dimanche à la Grande Jatte" from the Adolph Lewisohn collection, which is the more highly colored of two versions of this subject that have been seen in New York; four Degas canvases, including horse and ballet subjects; two of Gauguin's decorations; three Van Goghs, including a self-portrait dated 1889 that is strong in the emotional use of color that was to mean so much when this strange painter came to wide appreciation, and similarly first-rate examples of Cézanne, Toulouse-Lautrec, Monet, Morisot, Pissaro, De Chavannes, Renoir and Sisley.

E. C. S.

New Plays at the Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin, Ireland

IN PRIVATE life E. W. Tocher is Mr. W. Denis Johnston, a Dublin barrister and a director of the Gate Theater. Hitherto he has been known as the protagonist of the expressionistic style and he has given the theater such plays as "The Old Lady Says 'No!'", "The Moon in the Yellow River" and, last season, "A Bride for the Unicorn." In these plays he employed the oblique touch in probing into phases of human and national life. With his new play, "Storm Song," however, he has put aside his usual style to write a satire on film exploitation.

Mr. Johnston is interested in the cinema as an art. He believes that the finest material things are fast disappearing with the advance of civilization. He pleads for the preservation in the films of these fast disappearing things. He illustrates his theory by laying four of his five scenes in the Aran Islands, off the west coast of Ireland, on which the people's lives are passed in primitive but noble dignity.

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The director, Szilard, has made a reputation with films of the popular kind and he is sent to the islands by a film magnate, named Solberg. Szilard resolves to achieve the ambition of his life by making a film which will perpetuate the people of the islands. He has used up 200,000 feet of stock and there remains only to "shoot" the monster sunfish as they lie or roll on the surface of the sea; Solberg has no faith in this idea of Szilard's and he refuses to send him more than 1000 more feet of stock, while he also recalls him. The director is in despair when a violent storm breaks over the islands. The sunfish prepare to move out to deeper water. Szilard puts to sea with his camera. The "shooting" is successful but Szilard loses his life.

In the final scene, Solberg has turned Szilard's loss to profit. The picture in which he has had no faith he sub-titles "The Last Gesture of a Giant" and he exploits the memory of the director so skillfully that the picture, "Storm Song," which was a probable popular failure, becomes a great popular success.

Mr. Tocher is relentless in his satirical scorn of the methods of the film publicists and his play comes to an end on a contrasting note in which the lost director's assistant refuses a contract from Solberg in order to take on a minor position at the Moscow Institute.

The play wants a little tightening up. As it stands, it is somewhat disjointed and the author has not made his central idea sufficiently clear in the earlier scenes. These defects, however, are easily remedied.

* * *

The adapters of "Wuthering Heights," Ria Mooney and Donald Staufer, have not attempted to humanize any of the Brontë characters in transferring them to the stage. They have presented them in all their starkness and they have constructed a well-balanced play which makes no pretensions to anything great. It is, however, "good theater" throughout and the last act, in which Heathcliffe goes to the haunted room, is exceedingly effective.

The acting was on a high level and Miss Mooney's own portrayal of Cathie established her as an actress of power. In her final scene with Heatchcliffe she was particularly convincing. The play was given period settings by Miceal Mac Liammoir and his designs were entirely in keeping with the sinister atmosphere.

Gate Theater—"Wuthering Heights," adapted from the novel of Emily Brontë by Ria Mooney and Donald Staufer; "Storm Song," a play in five scenes, by E. W. Tocher. Both produced by Hilton Edwards on Jan. 16 and Jan. 30 respectively.

J. J. H.

Soloists announced to take part in the Bach festival at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Penna., on May 11 and 12 are: Miss Ethel Hayden, soprano; Miss Rose Bampton, contralto; Mr. Dan Gridley, tenor, and Mr. Julius Huehn, bass. Works scheduled for performance by the Bach Choir, Mr. Bruce Carey, conductor, are the Christmas Oratorio and the B Minor Mass.

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin will visit America again next season. They will arrive in Boston the first week in October to start a transcontinental tour beginning with three weeks in New England. They will arrive at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, late in October. New plays in the tour repertory will include O'Casey's "The Plough and the Stars."

Los Angeles Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by artists of San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Seattle and Omaha, Neb., is at the Los Angeles Museum during February under the title of "Some Western Oils." It is an exasperating show because the range of country from which the pictures were drawn inspires visions of a brilliant affair which does not materialize.

Mr. Dewitt Parshall, N. A., of Santa Barbara, shows a canvas of a magnolia blossom, exquisite in its portraiture of a naturally lovely flower, handsome as decoration, and designed with a mathematic which adds logic to beauty. Mr. Everett Gee Jackson of San Diego shows his "Girls with Palm," an architectural treatment of figures and foliage. With no attempt at "life" in the naturalistic sense, Mr. Jackson has made a picture of unusual strength and beauty by sacrificing all detail to his severe harmony of long lines, large forms and carefully attuned color values.

Others who show distinguished pieces are Mr. William Gaw of San Francisco, with a still-life; Mr. Millard Sheets of Los Angeles, with his stiff but well-painted picture of three girls facing the problem of an empty treasury; Mr. Stafford Duncan of San Francisco, who almost did the finest picture in the show—until he got to the head of his posed lady, and Mr. Douglass Parshall, A. N. A., of Santa Barbara, who atones for the lack of strength in his "Wrestlers" by his fine modeling of their forms in terms of light. The show as a whole, however, contains unconvincing examples by artists of good abilities.

From the interesting exhibition of color wood-block prints by 16 workers in that medium, shown at the Los Angeles Museum during February, prints by the following were purchased for the permanent collection of the Los Angeles Art Association through a fund provided by two donors: Mr. Tod Lindemuth, Miss Flora Schofield, Miss Juanita Smith, Miss Frances Gearheart, Mr. Franz Geritz and Mr. Ernest W. Watson. The exhibition, arranged for the museum by the Ilsley Galleries, emphasizes the place this type of print can play as tasteful but inexpensive decoration for the home.

The Foundation of Western Art presents as its February exhibition its second annual display of Southern California Art-Crafts. One of the finest groups shown, a large silver service, is the work of Mr. Alexander Sanders, a Hungarian craftsman of reputation.

Boston Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the seventeenth concert of its fifty-third season on the afternoon of Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, Boston, with this program: Gluck, Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Loeffler, "Evocation"; Wolf, "Prometheus," for baritone and orchestra; Brahms, Symphony No. 4. The soloist was Mr. David Blair McClosky. The women's chorus for the Loeffler item was from the Cecilia Society, of which Mr. Arthur Fiedler is conductor.

The Gluck Overture was a delight. Its transparent measures were realized with clarity and subtle nuance. It is a little long, but the ingratiating performance saved it from becoming boring.

Mr. Loeffler's "Evocation" renewed the good impression it made last season. It is charming music, deftly woven, full of color, truly evocative. Its Gallic style is well adapted to its classic subject matter.

Hugo Wolf's "Prometheus" was marked "First time at these concerts." This setting of Goethe's poem was made by the composer from the song written in 1889. Wolf was a first-rate song-writer, but his orchestrations so far as we have heard them are less successful. This setting is too noisy and theatrical to be competed with by a voice no more resonant and powerful than Mr. McClosky's.

The Brahms symphony had its usual sensitive and finely proportioned interpretation and eloquent performance.

L. A. S.

By way of fiftieth anniversary celebration, the members of the Metropolitan Opera Association, New York, will give a "surprise party" performance at the opera house on the evening of March 11.

Whittington Into Buchanan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN Mr. Jack Buchanan walked briskly on at the second performance of "Mr. Whittington" the outburst of clapping and cheering stopped the show. The secret of this popularity is the same as the secret of Irving's—the exploitation of personality. It is not surprising, therefore, that the story of Dick Whittington has been thoroughly revised in order to fit Mr. Buchanan. Here, as always, this actor plays the part of a young man about town deprived of his wealth by a crash on the stock exchange, but ready to dispose of all his troubles in a sentimental ditty or with a flick of his wonderfully agile feet.

He either passes by the serious affairs of life in silence, or makes on them the fashionable comment of the moment, as when he remarks that the only man who went to Parliament with good intentions was Guy Fawkes. As always, he is represented as not being particularly quick in the uptake, and so is capable of answering Miss Elsie Randolph's crossword query, "What's a Greek urn?" with the observation, "It depends on his job." But in spite of this he has a neat turn of verbal wit, and can describe a dime as "a star-spangled tanner." He can also dance superlatively, sing less superlatively, and even (to the astonishment of the audience, which has never seen this aspect of his capacities before) play a few bars on the violin.

For the rest, "Mr. Whittington" is elaborately staged, with a huge chorus, and scenes in the Albert Hall and at a London County Council meeting, where all the councilors have become Christie Minstrels. There is an admirable stage picture of Piccadilly Circus in a fog, which demonstrates that even the utmost fury of the weather cannot entirely blot out the advertisements; and the resources of the films are called into service to show Mr. Buchanan beating Sir Alan Cobham in the King's Cup air race by the shortest margin on record, and stroking Oxford to victory against Cambridge. Miss Elsie Randolph sings and dances piquantly, and Mr. Alfred Drayton and Mr. Fred Emney have some amusing moments.

Hippodrome—"Mr. Whittington," a new musical show, libretto and lyrics by Clifford Grey, Greatrex Newman and Douglas Furber; additional lyrics by Edward Heyman, music by John W. Green, Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge; dances and ensembles by Jack Donohue and Jack Buchanan; entire production staged by Jack Buchanan, presented Feb. 1, 1934.

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Industrial Billions Like Oil to Market

(Continued from Page 1)

Manhattan Railway Company's first mortgage, causing foreclosure.

"The Interborough," he asserted, "was overwhelmingly solvent."

Of the call loan situation in 1929, 20 big companies alone lent $20,000,000,000 in the call loan boom, Mr. Pecora brought out. The total, he said, will never be known.

Confronted with forces like this, the Federal Reserve System was like an old-fashioned fire company, trying to control the situation with a hand-pump. It was a time when the Administration finally exerted itself to limit call loans, but to no avail. Prices of stocks went higher and higher. Witnesses yesterday testified their call loans brought them from 5 per cent to 15 per cent interest on money that would otherwise have been idle. Loans generally ran only a few days.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey made 20,466 loans, or an aggregate of $17,672,520,000 for the year, and $97,824,000 at one time, an official testified. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation had a total of $157,450,000 at one time. The American & Foreign Power Company, Anaconda Copper, Chrysler Corporation, Cities Service Company, Electric Bond & Share, General Motors and Tri-Continental were other companies with loans of $25,000,000 or more outstanding at one time.

These companies did not lend money direct to individual speculators. Their transactions were quite out of the normal range of banking, or banking control. Brokers acted as agents. When the crash came, the brokers took their loans in again, or sold out their customers, and repaid the lending companies.

Boston Art Notes

Water Color Annual

The forty-fifth exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters is being held at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Fewer in number than the exhibits of the past, the pictures can be apprehended with ease.

In general aspect the display is agreeable. There are no pictures to startle or greatly inspire the onlooker, nor are there many dull spots, Many Bostonians have acquired an aptitude for aquarelle and can perform with facility and graciousness. As is customary, Mr. Frank Benson holds first place.

Perhaps because of the static formation of the society's displays there is an attendant monotony in these expositions. There is no advance or change. The more errant and dynamic painters are not invited to join this group. True, there are new names, and younger contributors, but they are all of a kind.

Mr. Ralph W. Gray's "Sanding the Bogs, April" is noteworthy for the interesting subject as well as the terra cotta tones. Mr. Charles Emil Heil's "Indian Pipe" is another engaging subject. Mr. Herman Dudley Murphy turns his attention to Venice at night, perceived in a haze of green. Other contributors are distinguished for the vivid tones which they apply in a free splashing manner. None of these aquarellists works in tight, labored fashion. All of them are well aware of those qualities which distinguish the medium and warrant its use. Other exhibitors are Sears Gallagher, Sally Cross Bill, Polly Nordell, Eliot O'Hara. D. A.

Snowdrifts 56 Feet High

QUEBEC, Feb. 24 (AP)—Attesting to the abundance of snow which has fallen in the Quebec district this year, roads department agents say in some places along the railway lines, mountains of snow measuring 56 feet in height exist. At points between St. Fabien, Rimousmi, and St. Eloi, Temiscouata, the snow has been piled up until it completely covers telgraph wires.

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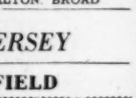

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Incorporated
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431 So. Tryon Street

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NRA
For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

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United States and Canada

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ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Fine genuine antique Heppelwhite sideboard, in perfect condition. 223 Spring St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; phone Ma. 8884.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

APARTMENT 6 rooms and furniture for sale, 4 rooms let paying expenses; owner going to California. 194 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3, Boston. Comm. 4069.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Heated Apartments
2 to 5 Rooms
$38 to $60

Adequately heated apartments which are already warm when you arise make winter weather enjoyable.

Our apartments relieve you of the cares attendant to heating your home without adding materially to your total expense.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston
Tel. KEN. 0482

BACK BAY
4 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Commonwealth 3213.

BOSTON—Available March 1st, unusually pleasant 3-room apartment, Frigidaire; elevator; all outside rooms; $55. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 4" Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 or 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN 0482

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
GLAD TO SERVE YOU
Call BLU. 7405 20 minutes from Boston

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY going to Florida wishes to share in expense and driving car; references exchanged. 146 Madison Ave., Quincy, Mass. Gra. 4200-W.

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A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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COCKER SPANIELS, Scotties, smooth and wire haired Fox Terriers, Newfoundlands, Setters, and others reasonable. BRUSHWOOD KENNELS, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

DOLLS

DOLLS' HOSPITAL, Inc. Old Dolls Valuable. Broken ones repaired. 37 Temple Place, Boston. Han. 8423.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234

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LADY will sell Jacobus Stainer violin, year 1685, book "Paradise Lost," 1929 Nash sedan, V-49. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CHOICE FURNITURE—Good taste for every room; inexpensive; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio bed, twin beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, country, 5 in family, $55 monthly. Write Box H, Setauket, L. I., N. Y., or telephone Barclay 7-4717.

LADY to take charge of wholesale store, one living in Harrisburg preferred. House of Singer, Beauty Parlor Supply, 502 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

Hillcrest
473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass. for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
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HOUSES TO LET

OWNER desires to rent private house, 10 rooms and 6 baths, with entire furnishings, located near Drive; will redecorate and install oil-burning heating plant on 3 years' lease responsible party, not for commercial purpose. For appointment call Riverside 9-2363, New York City.

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BAILEY BROS. Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation 9 Elm St., Boston Tel Cap 5686

I DEEP a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NORLE S. STEVES, 134 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
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Cash paid for Old Gold, silver, diamonds, etc. Estates appraised and purchased. Correspondence and inquiries invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

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WE BUY Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Old Watches and Jewelry
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REAGAN-KIPP CO.
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We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
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Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

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INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718

PIANO TUNING

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
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Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051-3277

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Room on second floor with board, in quiet home; large piazza; parking or garage. Phone Longwood 9034.

FAIRHOPE, ALA., Westin House—Quiet, refined and comfortable boarding home for older gentlemen; $1.25 per day; excellent home cooking; sunshiny southern climate.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOSTON—Man student wishes place to board, with Christian Scientists preferred; must be close to The Mother Church. Phone KENmore 5753, ask for MR. KIESEL.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Two unusually pleasant rooms; twin beds, with or without private bath; attractively furnished; meals if desired; rent reasonable; convenient transportation. Belmont 1297-M.

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsboro St.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2, MRS. L. M. FERGUSON. Comm. 8128.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. Cozy.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

MELROSE, MASS.—Three attractive rooms in a lovely house; near bath; use of living room and fireplace; home privileges; excellent location. Melrose 2263-J.

N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St., Apt. 7-B—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4385. GARRETT.

PHILADELPHIA, 4631 Chestnut Street—Furnished rooms; also visitors accommodated; convenient to buses and elevated; hot water heat, continuous hot water; near Christian Science church.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, general man, careful driver, understands care lawns, flowers and heaters; Protestant, married; no liquor or tobacco; best refs.; go anywhere. Porter 3297-W, Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN—20 years experience contracting and house wiring; will do anything; anywhere. Write Box F-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FRENCH PROFESSOR, AMERICAN, M. A. degree, now studying in Paris, 12 years' teaching experience in Naval Academy and American colleges, wishes position in college or first-class private school; spring term or in September. Address FRANK B. MITCHELL, Am. Ex. Co., Paris, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLUMBIA GRADUATE desires tutoring, governess or companion work; experienced with both elementary and advanced pupils; academics, sports, music. Write Box B-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

COMPANION, managing housekeeper, hostess; superior recommendations; will go anywhere. Write Box X-12, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 2240, N. Y. C.

COOK (not houseworker) where other maids are kept; 3 years last position; capable planning, and buying if necessary. Write Box A-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman, nurse, companion, housekeeper, this country or abroad. Tel. Gra. 2066-W. Write M. F., 58 Middlesex Street, Squantum, Mass.

EXPERIENCED working housekeeper or companion; references exchanged; go anywhere. MISS MILLER, 3 Woodman Rd., Worcester, Mass.

EXPERIENCED woman will stay evenings with children, $1.25 for 4 hours. Write WALKER, 128 East 28th St., New York City.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HERMOSA BEACH, CALIF.—For sale, tea room, Colonial Building; equipment; good summer business, grown to all-year; ocean view; lovely home. $6500, terms. OWNER. 521 Loma Drive.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT in White Mountains, 6-room cottage with bath, all modern improvements; 1-car garage; situated in Jackson, N. H. MRS. WM. D. GOFF, Concord, Mass. Telephone 714 Concord.

REAL ESTATE

SANTA MONICA—Splendid income property supplying home and occupation to couple; stores and apartments, all rented, in heart of business district; 3 blocks from yacht harbor now under construction; owner must sell to save other interests; proposition bears rigid investigation; $25,000 will handle. Write for particulars. OWNER, 1054 Ingraham Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

TUITION

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Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

CAIRO, Tudor House, 5 Marlette Pasha St., opposite Cairo Museum—English management; sightseeing arranged.

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PARIS VICINITY—Private French home receives paying guests; all comforts; garden; near tennis grounds and Saint Cloud park; moderate terms, Madame Dardel, 41 rue Corot, VILLE D'AVRAY (Seine and Oise).

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NORWEGIAN, aged 23, best commercial education; 3 years' experience timber trade (1 year England), speaks English, Norwegian, knowledge German, French, seeks employment any kind business, Norway or abroad; best references. E. SCHUBELER, Fredrikstad, Norway.

Europe

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COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40. Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Papsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

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FLOWERS
Falkoneralle 1. Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

Hellerup Farvehandel
Strandvej 161 Tel. Hell. 1061
WALL-PAPERS, COLOUR and PAINTING REQUISITES

SALATERIET
VIMMELSKAFTET 41 TEL. PALÆ 545
Salads
MADE DAILY FROM FIRST-CLASS PRODUCTS

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
RØRDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

GERMANY

BERLIN

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

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Excellent Meat and Sausage
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müllerstr. 63 Tel. D 6 Wedding 0725
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

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N. Kastanienalle 58 Ecke Fehrbelliner-str. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger. 50 jahr. Besteh. *Viele Anerkenn Furniture Dealers*

Bicycles Fahrräder
OTTO ERDMANN & SOHN
Inh. Werner Erdmann, Mechan. Mstr.
N. W. 6, Luisenstr. 36 Tel. D 2/2997
Reparatur Werkstaat für 3- u. 3-Räder
Nähmaschinen, Grammophone

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

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"EIGEN HULP" u. a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Het oudste en beste adres voor LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

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Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
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Central heating, hot and cold running water.
Pleasant quiet home from f4.00
Vegetarian meals if desired.
Klein Hoefyzerlaan I. Tel. 716910

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OSLO

Perfumery-Orchidee
Bygdö Alle 66
(Dagmar Olsen)
Telephone 47421
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

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STOCKHOLM

Carpets Curtains Tapestries
Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

BOOKS—MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
Biblioteksbokhandeln
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 12

TOKIO
ORIENTAL WARES
Hamngatan 24 (Hamngatsbacken)
Tel. 109232
SPECIALITY: Japanese and Chinese Silks

SWITZERLAND

AROSA

Children's Home
and Private School
FREUDENBERG
Propr. J. Schaeppi Tel. 296

BERNE

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MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
KNITTED GOODS
STOCKINGS
WOOLS
UNDERWEAR
NEEDLEWORK
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING

REFORMHAUS RUPRECHT
THEATERPLATZ 9 Tel. 36.523
First Class Grocery Store

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Installation and Sale of
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MADAME LORY
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17 Monbijoustrasse

Coal, Wood and Benzine
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WALTER GARBANI
Authorized DUCO Refinishing Station for Cars and Fine Furniture
GREYERZSTRASSE 80 Tel. 22.417

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BERNE
(Continued)

Waterproof Coats
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

An Excellent Firm
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
Gebrüder Streuli A.G.
MARKTGASSE 59
Founded 1868

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FRAU E. BALLY
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

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MOUNTAIN RESORT
for CHILDREN
Excellent schools, French and English. Sports
Family pension VILLA "MON CHEZ NOUS" receives 10 children from 7 to 17. Watchful and loving care in all matters.
Mesdames Masson et Jaquet

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Robes Gentlemen's and Ladies' Tailor
Manteaux Highly Recommended
COSTUMES TAILLEUR
FIANDRINO
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Telephone 47.541 3me. (Ascenseur)
GENEVA 25 Boul. du Pont d'Arve

MACONNERIE
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JEAN CHOMETY
11 Rue Verdaine Tel. 50.658

SERRURERIE
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F. Pasche, 6 Rue des Sablons
LOCKSMITH Tel. 43.684

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4

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MAZOUT
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GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard - English Spoken
Beside the English Church Tel. 24.370

Charcuterie de Plainpalais
ARNOLD EGG
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Finest Grocery Store
A. GANTIN-CRAUSAZ
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All Swiss Chocolates
State Salt
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(Cosy Corner)
CONFISERIE PATISSERIE
BONBONS SURFINS
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Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Shirts to Measure
Ties, Silks, Socks
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Empfielt stets Neuheiten in Collier offenen Perlen. Perlen für Handarbeiten. Neuaufnahme Wolle in allen Arten. Arbeiten werden bereit ausgeführt.
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Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Waterproof Coats
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7

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for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets
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Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods Silks
White Goods
Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZINE, ST. GALLEN

ZURICH

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
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Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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NEW
WINTER FASHIONS
NOW SHOWING
The better kind at less cost

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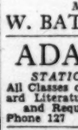
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EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 1882 Cen.
Daily deliveries to all parts of town and suburbs.
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Home Made Cakes and Pastry
All Varieties a Speciality
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea and Party Sandwiches. Cut at short notice and delivered.
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are known the world over for their supremacy
Buy your next Goodrich Tyres from us. All stocks hold Maker's full guarantee and are new and fresh. Our prices are competitive with any in the Union. Railage paid to any Station in South Africa.
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Tea and Sandwich Lounge
PATERSON'S DE LUXE SANDWICH SUPPLY
1, 3, 5, 7 Royal Arcade, Phone 7452/4
PRITCHARD and KERK STREETS

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
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Wagstaff's for Typewriters
All makes of rebuilt or second hand. Repairs a speciality. Printers and Stationers. Woodstock Typewriter Agent.
Note Only Address:
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PHONE 33-2070

A HOME
for friends who are needing one at Mrs. C. M. Theron's "Woodlands,"
24 JUNCTION AVENUE, PARKTOWN
Terms moderate. Phone 44-3614

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Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber, Drainer, and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations.
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Phone 44-2022

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Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
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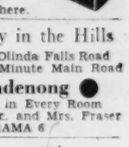
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AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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QUALITY GOODS
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Daily Features

All Nature

Mud Puppy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST youngsters who have dangled a bent pin over the rivers of northern New York, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or almost anywhere else in the region of the Great Lakes, are acquainted with the mud puppy or menobranchus. Bushy red gills extending from in front of the fore legs distinguish it from the so-called "hellbender," another type of amphibian but lacking external gills.

Both creatures are similar in many respects having four legs and a tail, and the only true guide to identification is the presence or absence of waving, many branched gills. During the day mud-puppies lie with their flat noses buried in the mud. At night they wriggle out and begin to forage crustaceans, worms, insects and small fishes.

Mud puppies have only two close relations; that is, there are known to exist only two other types of salamanders with free gills. One is the olm, which inhabits the vast caves of Adelsberg, near Trieste, Europe, a nearly sightless salamander with primitive eyes; the other is the Texas cave salamander, a delicate, wholly sightless, cylindrical sort of amphibian.

The Editor's Puzzle

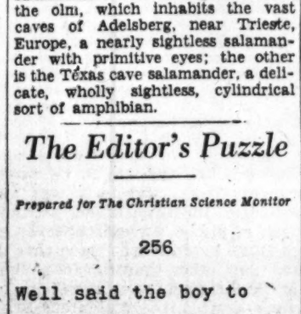
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

256

Well said the boy to the teacher in his inimical way having cautioned us so often about not doing it I dont think boys should ought to stop and play with dogs on their way to school

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 112



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

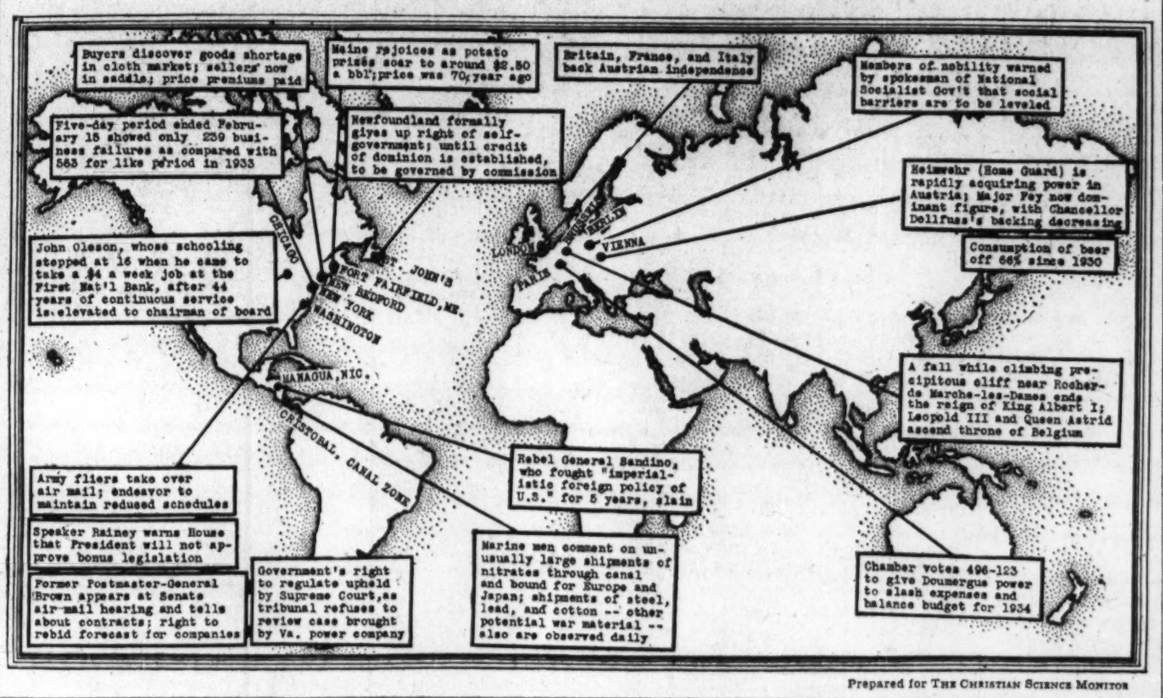
2—Fabric.
7—About.
9—Opposed to TO.
10—Either.
11—Suffix forming diminutives.
13—To be situated.
14—Funny.
17—Organ of hearing.
18—Crowned.
24—Dried grass.
25—Markham, the poet, was born in this state (abbr.).
26—Adjective suffix signifying LIKE.
27—Past.
29—The Yukon River is on this continent (abbr.).
30—Correct.

Down

1—Spirit.
3—Position in baseball (abbr.).
4—Institution for care of orphans.
5—Towards.
6—Independent.
8—Pensacola is a seaport in this state (abbr.).
10—One of Oklahoma's leading products.
12—Prefix meaning GOOD.
13—Sixteen ounces (abbr.).
15—First name of first U. S. president (abbr.).
16—Constellation.
18—Talk.
19—Rowing implement.
20—Method of transportation (abbr.).
21—Same as 5 down.
22—Sea eagle.
23—Beloved.
27—Part of verb TO BE.
28—Forward.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Buyers discover goods shortage in cloth market; sellers now in saddle; price premiums paid
Maine rejoices as potato prices soar to around $2.50 a bbl; price was 70¢ year ago
Britain, France, and Italy back Austrian independence
Members of nobility warned by spokesman of National Socialist Gov't that social barriers are to be leveled
Five-day period ended February 15 showed only 239 business failures as compared with 563 for like period in 1933
Newfoundland formally gives up right of self-government; until credit of dominion is established, to be governed by commission
Heimwehr (Home Guard) is rapidly acquiring power in Austria; Major Fey now dominant figure, with Chancellor Dollfuss's backing decreasing
John Oleson, whose schooling stopped at 16 when he came to take a $4 a week job at the First Nat'l Bank, after 44 years of continuous service is elevated to chairman of board
CHICAGO
ST. JOHN'S
FORT FAIRFIELD, ME.
NEW BEDFORD
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
Consumption of beer off 66% since 1930
A fall while climbing precipitous cliff near Rochers de Marche-les-Dames ends the reign of King Albert I; Leopold III and Queen Astrid ascend throne of Belgium
MANAGUA, NIC.
CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE
Army fliers take over air mail; endeavor to maintain reduced schedules
Rebel General Sandino, who fought "imperialistic foreign policy of U.S." for 5 years, slain
Speaker Rainey warns House that President will not approve bonus legislation
Former Postmaster-General Brown appears at Senate air-mail hearing and tells about contracts; right to rebid forecast for companies
Government's right to regulate upheld by Supreme Court, as tribunal refuses to review case brought by Va. power company
Marine men comment on unusually large shipments of nitrates through canal and bound for Europe and Japan; shipments of steel, lead, and cotton -- other potential war material -- also are observed daily
Chamber votes 496-123 to give Doumergue power to slash expenses and balance budget for 1934

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Psalms

THE form of our English word "Psalms" comes to us from the Greek Version, which calls them *Psalmoi*, literally "songs sung to harp music"; but their name in the original has the meaning of "praises" or "songs of praise."

It is evident that so far from being in prose, as the printing of our King James Version would suggest, they were composed in poetry and were intended to be sung or chanted. In short, the 150 Psalms of varying length really constitute what we would call in modern language a "hymnal."

In Lighter Vein

O. K.

"My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now, which would you have?"

"Well, as far as that goes, most of those French cars are very good."

Remarkable!

Teacher: "If Shakespeare were alive today, wouldn't he be looked upon as a remarkable man?"

Student: "I'll say so. He would be 300 years old."—*Unidentified.*

What Was Ordered

Buyer: "Hey! these gloves are about six sizes too small for me."

Salesman: "Well, didn't you ask for kid gloves?"—*Bison.*

Hadn't Time

Husband: "Why did that woman keep you standing at the door for half an hour?"

Wife: "She said she hadn't time to come in."

Not Quite Sure

"Congratulations, Professor! I hear your wife has presented you with twins! Boys or girls?"

"I believe one is a boy and one a girl—but it may be the other way round."—*Lustige Kölner Zeitung.*

Daily Anecdote

Soldier and Christian

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S mother taught him early to pray. It is said of him that many times during the Revolution when things seemed black, he would steal off to pray for guidance.

There is the beautiful story of those trying days at Valley Forge. The Tory Quaker, Isaac Potts, going through the woods near headquarters, heard a voice. Following the sound, he came presently to a small clearing in the forest, where he beheld Washington alone and on his knees. Returning home, Potts told his wife what he had observed and said: "I have this day seen what I never expected. Thee knows that I always thought that the sword and the Gospel were utterly inconsistent, and that no man could be a soldier and a Christian at the same time. But George Washington has this day convinced me of my mistake, and I feel that God will work out through him a great salvation for America."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE essence of courage is not that your heart should not quake, but that nobody else should know that it does.—E. F. BENSON.

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Melchizedek, Melchisedec — *Melkihz'-e-dek* (all vowels short, except second *e*, which is sounded as in create).

Levitical — *Le-vit'-ih-kal* (*e* as in create, each *i* short, *a* clipped).

Certain — Neither *sur'-tane* nor *sur'-'n*; sound it *sur'-tin*.

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not sounded as in *thin*.

Traversed—The accent is on the first syllable.

Primarily—Accent the first syllable.

Status—Long *a*.

Brusque—Preferably *broosk*, *oo* as in *foot*.

"To preach good tidings unto the meek" (Isa. 61:1)—The word rendered "meek" means rather "poor, afflicted, humble" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 776). Moffatt translates it: "sent me with good news to wretched men"; and Smith: "to bring good news to the miserable."

"The acceptable year of the Lord" (Isa. 61:2)—More exactly, "a year of the Lord's good will (or favor, acceptance, will)" (Hebrew, *ratson*). Hence we could translate literally: "To proclaim a year of the will of the Lord"; in other words, "a year devoted to doing the will of the Lord," for *ratson* is the regular word used in the phrase, "to do the will (*ratson*) of God" in Psalm 40:8, and in similar passages.

"The mighty God" (Isa. 9:6)—The Hebrew words thus translated *el gibbor* can also mean "mighty one, potentate," as in the Septuagint Version; "divine herd," according to Moffatt's rendering; or "Godlike hero," as in Smith's translation. In Ezekiel 32:21 the same Hebrew phrase, in plural form, is used and our King James Version renders it "the strong among the mighty" (*ele gibborim*). In short, the words of the original need not be taken as asserting that the Messiah of prophecy is to be hailed as "the mighty God."

"I bring you good tidings" (Luke 2:10)—It is of interest to note that the Greek noun *euangelion*, which we translate "gospel" ("good news"), comes from the same root as the verb *euangelizomai*, here translated "I bring you good tidings." Indeed in Isaiah 61:1 the Septuagint uses the same word to represent the "preach good tidings" of the King James Version; while in Luke 4:18 it occurs again, and is there rendered "preach the gospel." Compare our English terms "evangel" and "evangelist" with the French *évangile* ("gospel").

"On earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:14)—Most of the best manuscripts give a reading which may be literally translated "on earth peace among [or toward] men of good will." This fact was noted by some of our earliest translators, for Wycliffe (1380) and the Rheims Version (1582) rendered: "in earth peace to men of good-will." Souter gives an idiomatic rendering of the phrase "men of good-will" in the words: "men with whom God is well pleased" (Greek Lexicon, p. 100), i. e., "men (partaking) of (God's) goodwill." So Moffatt suggests: "Peace on earth for men whom he favors."

"The LORD said unto my Lord" (Psalm 110:1)—Two different Hebrew words for "Lord" are used in this verse. "LORD" represents the Hebrew *Jehovah*, or, more correctly, *Yahweh*; which almost certainly comes from the verb *hawah*; "to be"; and so is taken to mean "he who is," "the Eternal," or "he who causes to be," "the creator." The term rendered "Lord" is *adon*, which comes from an unused root meaning to "command or rule," has the general meaning of "lord, master, king." *Yahweh* always refers to God; while *adon* is used with reference either to God or man, according to the context. Moffatt translates in Psalm 110:1: "The Eternal has this oracle for my lord."

"A priest for ever after the order of Melchizedek" (Psalm 110:4)—The word *olam* rendered "ever" means literally "long duration"; and the phrase represented by "for ever" was also used in the sense of "during the life-time," as in Deuteronomy 15:17 where we read of a man who was to serve his master "for ever." Hence, in Psalm 110:4 Moffatt and Smith suggest: "a priest for life."

The English phrase "after the order of Melchizedek" appears to suggest that he founded a special priestly order or caste. This is not necessarily implied by the original, where the term rendered "order" is more exactly "manner" (Brown, etc., *op. cit.*, p. 184); hence, "after the manner of Melchizedek" would be a literal translation (or as Moffatt puts it, "as once Melchizedek was").

"Melchisedec" (Heb. 7:1)—The more exact spelling of the word is "Melchizedek," *melchi* meaning "king of," and *zedek*, "righteousness" (cf. Heb. 7:2). He is also spoken of as "King of Salem," and since "Salem" is another form of the Hebrew *shālōm* ("peace"), he is referred to as "king of peace" (*loc. cit.*). Salem was an early name for Jerusalem.

"Without father, without mother" (Heb. 7:3)—The Greek words thus translated do not necessarily imply that humanly speaking Melchizedek had no parents. These terms were sometimes used with reference to those whose parents were "not known," whether actually or socially (see Moffatt: "Hebrews," p. 93; cf. Thayer: "Lexicon") and indeed the Bible gives us no record of Melchizedek's forbears. (The Slavic record of "Enoch," however, tells of his being born—immaculately and posthumously—to the aged wife of Noah's brother, the babe being as a three-year-old at birth, and able to speak.)

Archæological discoveries have shown that Ebed-Tob, another early king of Salem (Jerusalem), wrote: "Not my father, or my mother, but the arm of the mighty king has given it unto me" ("Expository Times," Vol. 8, p. 95, 103); and some scholars contend that the statement in Hebrews 7:3 suggests that Melchizedek, like Ebed-Tob, did not inherit his power from his ancestors.

"Bags which wax not old" (Luke 12:33)—The word *balantia* rendered "bags," is properly "money-bags, or purses" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 93). Hence Goodspeed and Weymouth render: "purses that will never wear out."

"Ye can discern the face of the sky and of the earth" (Luke 12:56)—The Greek *dokimazein* translated "discern" means literally "to test, examine, prove, scrutinize." Goodspeed renders: "You know how to interpret the look of the earth and sky."

"The kingdom of God is within you" (Luke 17:21)—The Greek phrase *entos humin* can be translated either "within you" or "in the midst of you," the latter appearing in the Margin of the American Revised Version.

"A certain creditor" (Luke 7:41)—The Greek word *danistes* means literally "a lender," especially one who makes a business of lending money, "a money-lender" (Thayer, *op. cit.*, p. 125). All the early versions, Wycliffe Tyndale, Cranmer, and the Genevan, translate "lender," as does the Revised Version; while Goodspeed, Weymouth and Moffatt have "money-lender."

"Go in peace" (Luke 7:50)—A literal rendering of the original would be "go (or enter) into peace." Weymouth translates it: "Go, and be at peace." Commenting on this phrase, Dr. Plummer translates, "Depart into peace"; he adds: "i. e., into a lasting condition of peace, a Hebrew formula of blessing and good-will, with special fullness of meaning."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"The Aedile Tertinus fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the market overseers. The fine is to be used to build a chapel for the temple of Tellus," said the Acta Diurna (Daily Events), a Roman newspaper, published, but not printed, when the land that is now Germany was inhabited by fierce tribes whom the Roman soldiers liked to conquer. These conquests were reported on the roll of Acta Diurna more than 1500 years before Gutenberg invented movable type.

The Calcutta-born English author of "Vanity Fair," William Makepeace Thackery (1811-1863), became editor of a weekly journal at the age of 22. Unsuccessful, he turned to art, then to literature and fame.

The founder of the modern Sunday school, Robert Raikes (1735-1811), was an English publisher and owner of the Gloucester Journal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A NUMER of articles belonging to friends had accumulated at the home of a young couple. An automobile robe, borrowed on a cold night, had been in the closet for several weeks. An odd dish or tray, a bridge table, some books and other articles had, through neglect, lain about the house for some time.

"Let's spend today returning everything in the house that belongs to somebody else," the wife said one day.

And so, with an assortment of "borrowed plunder," they set out upon their returning tour.

At the home of the friend to whom the automobile robe belonged, the young man found his overcoat, which had been left there several weeks before, and which he thought was lost.

At the home of another friend, where they went to return a borrowed article, they received, in return, some books which they had lent to this friend.

When they went to a parking station to return some borrowed tools, the attendant brought forth a bundle of their laundry, which he had taken out of the couple's automobile a few days before for safe keeping, when the car had been left unlocked in the parking station late one night.

When the young couple returned that night from their tour they had not only renewed several friendships, but brought home almost as many articles as they had taken with them in the morning.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Potato Chips

A BOY was helping his mother pay for a set of beautiful books that he enjoyed very much. Once each month, when it was time to make the payment, he earned the money in this way: His mother made a quantity of dainty and delicious potato chips and put them into paper bags. The bags were then arranged in a roomy basket, and the little fellow, with his large but light load, set out to the near-by military college. The cadets were delighted to buy the potato chips at five cents a bag, and he was always able to dispose of all he had in a very short time. He earned his books, and gradually built up a good business. F. M. W.

With the Inventors

Doughnut Lifter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE home doughnut business should take a happy spurt when the edible halos can be taken from the hot fat with the new doughnut lifter designed by Clara A. Burge (U. S. Patent No. 1936961). The long curved end makes it easy to pick up several of the ringed goodies at a time, and a cross-bar keeps them from slipping up over the handle. It is exciting to think that any day in our own kitchen we may develop an improved utensil that might be worth $1,000,000!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Committee on Arrangements*

By CARMACK

Betty Ann caught me taking another snooze in her big doll bed today—
And something didn't seem to suit her and she began to pull me first one way and then another-
Finally I decided that maybe she didn't want me in the bed, so I hopped out—
But that didn't seem to be what she wanted, either-
So I hopped in again and then she was satisfied—
After puzzling over it quite a while I finally decided the trouble was all caused by my lying with my head at the wrong end of the bed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Help the Foreign Service

THE authoritative and convincing articles which Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, former United States Minister to Hungary, has been contributing to The Christian Science Monitor, making clear the gross injustice of the treatment of the foreign representatives of the United States by the Government, and the privations thereby caused them, are attracting national attention. Public men of both parties write to the Monitor commending the publication of the articles, and insisting that the wrongs thus perpetrated must be righted.

The general public, perhaps not so well informed as to the needs of the Foreign Service, must nevertheless understand that the interests of the United States abroad, including the protection of its interests in diplomatic questions and in trade, cannot safely be long consigned to a group of representatives smarting under a sense of unfair treatment.

The facts cited by Mr. Roosevelt are only too convincing. The articles have been appearing in the Monitor now for more than two weeks, and not a single representative of the Government has arisen to defend its position, nor has any issue been taken with the precise accuracy of the statements made. Indeed so far as the State Department is concerned, the Secretary and the Undersecretary of State have both expressed their gratification with the publishing of these articles, and their great anxiety that Congress shall take steps to undo the evil which lies at its door.

The action of the House of Representatives in approving the restoration of salary losses due to depreciation in currency exchange is helpful and should have quick concurrence by the Senate, but this is only part of the assistance that is needed.

It is an extraordinary and an almost unbelievable thing that a Congress which is ladling out, for the benefit of unemployed or only partially employed, for the relief of farmers, stock raisers, and dairymen, for the rescue of tottering industries, money, not by the millions but by the billions, should coldly grudge the few million dollars which would be necessary to restore the Foreign Service of the United States to that stage of efficiency which it was hoped had been fairly won and would be maintained under the operation of the Rogers Law. The consular service, equally with the diplomatic, is affected. And what can it profit the country to encourage and develop its productive industries at home if the agencies for protecting the distribution of their products abroad are starved into inefficiency, or worse? The comparative pettiness of the amount necessary to restore at once the dignity, the confidence, and the self-respect of the Foreign Service makes it incredible that Congress should longer permit the present condition to continue.

In comparison with the service of any foreign nation, even some of those that many Americans look upon with patronizing attitude, American diplomats and consuls are underpaid and badly treated. The standing of the nation in the face of the world has long suffered and is suffering hourly by this announcement to its contemporaries in both hemispheres that it is either too impoverished or too niggardly to maintain its Foreign Service on a scale at all commensurate with its greatness.

The preoccupation of the Administration with domestic affairs may be admitted. The pressure upon Congress of the flood of reconstruction legislation is obvious. Nevertheless, this issue of the hamstringing of the Foreign Service is quite as much a matter of domestic concern as it is of international significance. The President himself could do no better than to give early and aggressive attention to recommendations for its correction.

Sir Edward Elgar

SIR EDWARD ELGAR has been described, rather rashly, as "the greatest English composer of all times." Those who call him so have perhaps forgotten William Byrd and Henry Purcell. On the other hand, Elgar has been far too well known as the composer of "Pomp and Circumstance." To judge him by that overture would be like judging Rachmaninoff by the C sharp minor Prelude or Sibelius by "Finlandia." Unfortunately. not all who know "Pomp and Circumstance" know also Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, his two symphonies, his violin concerto and his oratorio, "The Dream of Gerontius." These alone would be enough to give him a lasting place in music.

Elgar has been known also as a typically British composer, and as a composer of typically British music. These characterizations are roughly accurate. His British flavor no doubt accounts for the fact that he has been much more popular in England than in other countries. Englishmen mostly incline to rank him very high indeed among composers. People of other nations receive his musical revelations with more reserve. Yet Elgar won much praise and no little popularity in Germany and in America, quite apart from "Pomp and Circumstance."

It is probable that Elgar's fame outside England would have been even greater if he had had the good fortune to be played more frequently abroad by English conductors. For besides the greater receptivity of the English to music so indigenous, there can be little doubt that music so English requires an Englishman to direct its performance. When his compatriots, Sir Thomas Beecham and Sir Henry Wood, conducted his works in other countries, they had no difficulty in making them acceptable. Happily, Elgar leaves many works of quality. No doubt appreciation of them will grow with the years in all lands.

Push the PWA

THE beginning of the end of the Civil Works Administration is in sight. Even when it passes on May 1 thousands of workers, grateful for work during the winter, will feel like shouting, "Long live the CWA!"

But the CWA was not intended to live long. It was set up as an emergency measure of relief, as a stop-gap until the larger program of the Public Works Administration could get under way. Actually CWA is lasting longer than was intended in the beginning. If the original plan had been followed, it would be over now, but the extra appropriation of $450,000,000 recently passed by Congress will prolong its life eight or ten weeks and permit of gradual instead of abrupt (and cruel) demobilization. By May 1 the temporary expedient to provide relief to the needy through work will have cost the nation $850,000,000, but will have succored several millions of needy at the time of their greatest need.

Of course, there have been instances of incompetence, dishonesty and waste in its operation, but they have been the exception, not the rule. They were more or less inherent and inevitable in such a far-flung emergency enterprise so hastily improvised. But they did not justify prejudiced and perfervid political carping which pictured the Administration as hiring twenty-five men to start brush fires and twenty-five to put them out, and which branded the set-up as the "Civil Waste Administration." It has written large benefits of self-respect, sustained morale and imperative relief on the right side of the ledger; the sporadic entries on the wrong side are relatively small and unimportant. They will be forgotten and the important items on the other side permanently recorded and gratefully remembered.

But it is timely to stress the temporary nature of the CWA and to recall that the main reliance, aside from NRA measures, was to be upon the activities of the PWA the Public Works Administration. If the CWA tail seems to have wagged the PWA dog it was only temporarily. Now is the time to push the PWA. While the CWA stepped into the breach during the immediate emergency, time has been gained to select PWA projects, draw plans and specifications, advertise for proposals, secure local approvals of projects, and let contracts. All these steps necessarily consume time. Let work start now—or certainly by May 1—on those projects which have been matured, and let the remaining projects be expedited with all possible vigor and speed.

It is the PWA to which we must now look to absorb the still needy residue from the demobilized CWA and to provide longer employment for more men on better planned projects of a permanent nature and of lasting benefit. The country looks to Washington to see the PWA get its stride and produce results.

Look for the "Sylvan" Lining

AMONG certain borders of brightness that persist in decorating the clouds of the modern industrial revolution, there is a "sylvan" lining of unmistakable luster, assuring America with evergreen tints and deciduous whispers that, for the forests, hard times have meant good times.

While the industrial wheel was revolving at a speed too fast for safety, few, save a handful of conservationists, took time to think of the forests except in terms of consumption and industrial utilization. But with the inevitable upset of greedy forces, came a disposition into public thought—largely induced by the words of President Roosevelt and other tree lovers—to render unto the forests the things that belonged to the forests and unto unemployed men the thing most needed. In both cases the call was for rehabilitation.

Thus within a short term of months there has been accomplished in verdant stands and thick woods, in parks and reservations, along roadways, on submarginal acres, in national and state forests, such a work of improvement and development as otherwise could not have been completed for many years.

The dynamics of thought and shoulders of thousands of young men in 1500 conservation camps were turned to the work. Reduction of fire losses by 50 per cent, in federal forest lands, improvement of 5,000,000 acres through thinning, 300,000 acres planted to tree crops, and 10,000,000 acres treated against tree blights and insects, are a few results.

The sylvan lining may be applied equally well to the Civilian Conservation Corps, now that education has been added to its curriculum. Generally speaking, in the great outdoor school of practical forestry, some 300,000 men have passed the grades of chopping, plowing, ditching, trimming, damming, mixing with mankind, getting acquainted with the out-of-doors. Now, with the appointment of nearly 1500 educational advisers to the camps other courses will be added. Agriculture, vocational training and other practical subjects are prominent in the program. Thousands of copies of Charles Lathrop Pack's Forestry Primer are being shipped into the woods as textbooks. All in all, it is one of the most ambitious educational jobs ever undertaken in America.

The picture of these hundreds of thousands of men—some of whom arrived at the working age when there were no jobs and hence were in danger of being defeated by events before they started—the thought of such vast salvaging of men and trees for the future of a great nation is one of the vistas cleared by the wood-choppers of the New Deal which seems a veritable rainbow amid the clouds. When the arguments of defeatists grow unbearably loud, much encouragement is to be found in looking upon the sylvan lining.

Good News From Worcester

TRADITIONAL New England conservatism may be responsible for the fact that Worcester's quiet but more than substantial business improvement during the last year remained, until a few days ago, practically unheralded. Perhaps the seeming modesty was due only partly to this trait and partly to the fact that Worcester people were too close to the situation to see its real significance.

Whatever the reason, it is certain that a 51 per cent increase in the industrial pay roll and a 37 per cent drop in welfare cases and expenditures, deserve some blowing of horns. Worcester furthermore provides indisputable evidence, in the form of figures showing increases in such things as bank clearings and electric power consumption, that the upward climb is not only exceptional in its scope, but is deeply rooted, and should prove permanent. Worcester stands as an example, not only to New England, but to the nation.

Exaggeration, overoptimism, overemphasis, and wild, unfounded assurances of well-being, accomplish nothing in the fight against economic disaster. But when there appear definite, guaranteed and extraordinary indications of improvement, it is not only legitimate and safe, but highly desirable to spread the news far and wide. For such publicizing of a situation does not constitute propaganda or local "boosting." It is real news and its dissemination not only keeps others informed of important events and conditions, but provides for them a firm basis for confidence.

Worcester's case also opens new avenues for study of economic, social, and political problems. The city's industries are diversified. Perhaps there is one reason for its unusual showing. Its citizens are generally enthusiastic in their support of President Roosevelt's recovery plan. This attitude may be a result of the improvement, but it is reasonable to assume from close study that more likely the improvement is due to this coöperative spirit.

At any rate, if other communities find, upon a close scrutiny of themselves, that they may have something substantial to offer in facilitating a broader progress, surely there should be no hesitancy in making it known.

No one objects to reading about signs of fair weather. And especially welcome would be these items if they should include some attempt to analyze the underlying reasons for the improvement, local as they may be. The blowing of one's own horn, if it is in tune, is quite likely to enhance the harmony of the band.

The Book of the Day

The History of 1933

By Zoilus

THIS volume differs from its two exceedingly valuable predecessors mainly in that it does not carry the name of Mr. Walter Lippmann as its author. Mr. Lippmann has given editorial advice to Messrs. William O. Scroggs and Charles Merz, who wrote the volume, and has contributed a highly philosophical introduction in which he confesses to serious perplexity in his endeavor to appraise the outcome of the Roosevelt policies. Himself an internationalist, he is disinclined to ascribe to the present Administration a fixed purpose of retiring into a narrow nationalism.

An Unintended Retreat

While that policy seems to possess the Administration at the present moment, Mr. Lippmann thinks it was forced by the difficulties of reconciling the reconstruction policies of a Democratic Administration with the idealism necessarily apparent in true internationalism. He says, in closing his introduction:

> We do know, I think, that the retreat into nationalism was unintended, that it came about because at the moment of choice international action was unpromising and because a domestic emergency necessitated a domestic readjustment which could not be carried out unless the impact of world forces was neutralized. The principles under which this choice can be rationalized are not necessarily the governing principles of the future. For however much we try to manage events, there can be no such thing as a plan to control all the contingencies of the future.

In that paragraph Mr. Lippmann has offered an interesting theme for speculation. There are those who think that the policies of the Administration, while announced as purely temporary and intended for tiding over a pinch, are in effect going to become permanent, and make of the United States a collectivist government. If this were to happen it would probably be against the will of the President.

Preaching Minus Practice

Nothing is more apparent than that when confronted by an extremely radical outcome of his constructive policies, he is apt to fall back in good order, and take up another position for his assault upon depression. There has been much preaching of inflation, but little practice of it. The measure of collectivism which appears in the NRA and the CWA and other alphabetical organizations is, by the progress of Hitlerism in central Europe, are It is difficult to discover any indication at present that in the next three years there will be any material change in the form of the American Government or in the ideals which it serves.

The two authors of the book have made its historical pages a highly comprehensive and authoritative record of the politics and the economics of the year gone by. Their chapters on such controversial issues as Manchoukuo, the American recognition of Russia, and the progress of Hitlerism in central Europe, are amazingly up to date and highly objective in character.

The United States in World Affairs in 1933, prepared by William O. Scroggs and the Research Staff of the Council on Foreign Relations. New York: Harper. $3.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

SOMETIMES I think that the behavior of British Ministers must be a standing puzzle to foreign observers. Early last spring the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, wrote a letter to the London Times to let his fellow countrymen, and taxpayers in general, know that, during a walk through St. James's Park, he had seen a little bird, called a gray wagtail, picking insects out of cracks in the concrete bottom of an ornamental lake which had been drained for cleaning.

The Chancellor was then within a few days of delivering his second budget speech which, taxpayers fondly hoped, might bring them some relief from income tax. They were disappointed; but they felt that a Minister who, amid financial perplexities, could keep so even a mental balance as to notice an unusual bird in St. James's Park, and to write to The Times about it, must be an excellent custodian of the nation's purse. Now Sir Samuel Hoare, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has delighted his colleagues and London society by giving, on behalf of a deserving charity, a public exhibition of his skill as a figure skater and a cutter of capers on a fashionable ice rink. Here again we have evidence of balance and coolness—qualities of no mean worth in a statesman who deals with a subcontinent so hot and restless as India!

Yet it is Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, who merits the palm for his use of ministerial leisure. A brief digression is needed to explain. The British Museum now possesses the famous Sinai Manuscript or Codex Sinaiticus—of which half the price of £100,000 remains to be paid by the British public—and British experts have been busy in refuting the charge that the Codex itself is a mere copy, made in the nineteenth century by one, Simonides (son of Simon), a Greek in whom rare scholarship and a rarer capacity for forgery appear to have been inextricably mingled. These things were fresh in men's minds when the London Times prefaced a short announcement, entitled "Pooled Security," with these lines:

> It is understood that a great impression has been made upon the Foreign Office, during the construction of a British Policy of Disarmament, by a fragment of Menander, which deals in a few lines with all the vexed questions of common responsibility, sanctions and supervision. Of the anonymous translation, it is perhaps sufficient to say that it is attributed to a later Simonides.

* * *

The fragment (No. 542) from Menander, who lived between 343 and 290 B. C., was printed in the original Greek, and to it was appended in English verse the translation attributed to "a later" son of Simon. Eavesdroppers in or near the Foreign Office heard it whispered that this Simonides was none other than Sir John Simon himself who, at that moment, was known to be drafting, or to have drafted, the portentous British Memorandum on Disarmament which has since seen the light.

The translated fragment of Menander ran:

> Now if each would prepare, as his personal care,
> To punish the evil that men did,
> And would boldly declare he was ready to share
> In the sanctions for those that offended,
> Then the wicked should know
> They were watched—and go slow—
> And aggression would soon be exceedingly rare
> Or would even be utterly ended.

An apter quotation from the classics can scarce be imagined. As a pundit observed: "Those old Greeks said the last word about everything." Here we have in a nutshell the whole doctrine of pooled security, based on individual nonneutrality, and consequent freedom from aggression as a condition of disarmament! How far would the "find" of the later Simonides be found to have influenced the British Memorandum on Disarmament? On publication this document was scanned the more eagerly because whisperers said with bated breath that the passage upon "consultation" reflected the views of both Great Britain and the United States. If so, the joint cogitations of Washington and London fall short of Menander's wisdom. It is something to have got well away from the futile "Security Clauses" of the original British Draft Convention. But there is no guarantee that an exchange of views would not end in a deadlock or that nations which might have reduced their armaments in good faith would not be left to fend for themselves against any other nation or nations that should have proved faithless.

* * *

In the autumn of 1931 Sir John Simon would not hear of calling Japan to order. In January and February, 1932, he declined to join Mr. Stimson in warning the Japanese Government that its ill-gotten gains could never be recognized. It took him four months to make even the briefest public acknowledgment of Mr. Stimson's statement of August 8, 1932, that the renunciation of war had changed the whole conception of neutrality. Yet, in January, 1934, he can translate Menander to the effect that, if watchful nonneutrality were the established rule, "aggression would soon be exceedingly rare or would even be utterly ended."

With dutiful respect to Mr. John Bassett Moore's letter to Representative Fish, in which the learned American judge did "not hesitate to declare the supposition that neutrality is a thing of the past, to be unsound in theory and false in fact," the Menander doctrine is the A B C of security, disarmament and peace. Judge Moore is undoubtedly right in adding, "There is not in the world today a single new government that is acting upon such a supposition. Governments are acting upon the contrary supposition and in so doing are merely recognizing the actual fact." Consequently "the actual fact" is that governments are today heading toward war—because neither they nor their peoples are yet ready to make such surrenders of national sovereignties as to insure the general nonneutrality in regard to potential aggression which is the price of peace.

No Briton whose view carries weight questions the substantial truth of Mr. Walter Lippmann's recent statement that "When Great Britain is a belligerent the United States is drawn into a European conflict, and has to side either with Great Britain or against her. In 1812, America fought Great Britain. In 1917, America fought Britain's enemies. When Britain stayed out of the Austro-German War (1866), the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), and the Balkan Wars (1912-13) the United States was neutral likewise." Something might be said about the Crimean War (1854-56) in which Great Britain was a belligerent, but as it hardly affected the Atlantic and led to the Declaration of Paris of 1856, it does not invalidate Mr. Lippmann's thesis. Nor can his rider be challenged that, when Britain is neutral, American neutrality is easy.

* * *

Still the question remains whether Great Britain can be neutral in any major European conflict or, for that matter, in any quarrel of large dimensions in the Far East. Every British soldier and sailor whom I have consulted answers that, in either case, British neutrality would be technically impossible. If this is so, what about American neutrality?

The world, as I see it, is drifting with muddled mind toward a fateful decision—either to prevent war by resolute nonneutrality, declared in advance, or to risk its vaunted civilization in a bloody and destructive struggle of unknown extent and uncertain outcome. Despite the wisdom of Menander, which Sir John Simon has tardily rediscovered, there is no certainty that in Great Britain or in the United States men and statesmen will be shrewd enough to choose the lesser risk while there is time. The old Greeks may have said the last word, but they failed to act upon it. Is the modern world, in which Britain and the United States hold a casting vote, to be as clear-sighted, and as feckless, as they were?

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Punch and Judy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I noted with great interest your editorial anent our old-time puppet show, "Punch and Judy." That the famous "Mr." Punch owés his name to the witty and vivacious Puccio d'Aniello goes without saying; but, with this—all further association ceases.

In very remote days, the "show," here alluded to, was quite common in China and other parts of the Far East, and it is curious to observe that, even in modern times, in many out-of-the-way districts of the Orient, the construction of the box or miniature theater in which the quaint tragi-comedy of "Punch and Judy" is performed appears to be arranged on methods identical with those in vogue—probably—1000 years or more ago. One leading feature is a single wooden strut or leg on which the puppet show is supported, the operator keeping the fabric in rigid form by means of a strap over his shoulders, much in the same way that the wandering Italian organ grinders used to do, for the purpose of maintaining their instruments in an upright position.

It is generally conceded that "Punch and Judy" has always, from its earliest day, been a species of morality play, and, by a process of evolution, has undoubtedly given rise to many forms of myth, the most notable of these being that of the story of "Faust." For the legend on which this folk tale is built was quite common and popular long before the epoch of the notorious Dr. Faustus, whose dark and weird experiments in magic have served not only to inspire many a writer of fantastic and lurid "shockers" but likewise gave birth to that signal work of the immortal Goethe.

London. EDWARD P. SMART.

Interest Charges Decried

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Abbot's article touching on the views of Moses and Aristotle pointing out alike to Jew and Greek that money should be prohibited from earning on itself called interest has always seemed to me so sensible that the payment of interest for the use of money must necessarily bring about a condition with which we are now at the pit's bottom.

I remember calling my friends' attention to it when they tried to induce me to buy Liberty Bonds. I said, "The Government cannot pay profits on money, especially if invested in destruction, and I deny it the right to offer me a profit on money invested in every crime on the calendar. They should conscript money before conscripting men."

I wrote Mr. Coolidge on his economy program: "Cut the interest account off of the war bonds. All the nations are bankrupt. It would pay to wipe the slate and start over, but this is a bitter pill—no sugar on it. Still, if you cut the interest of 4 to 4½ per cent in twenty years you will have given the investor his dollar back.

"If you give the dollar contributor his dollar back, that's more than he is entitled to; but in twenty years you will unload him and set him aside as a governmental dictator as to our policies. Make him invest his money in the peace affairs of the nation by showing him government money does not earn profits. No form of government should be allowed to pay interest for the use of money for the benefit of people, then money would be used as an exchange medium, as it should, and for the welfare of people."

What has the farmer? Nothing but interest and lawyers' fees. He can't get $10 on a cow without $2.50 lawyer's fee and $1 interest. Why? Because his competitor for money—the Government—mortgaged highway, byway, land, river and farm, and pays 4½ per cent on the paper. Why should the other shark take second mortgages for less than 10 per cent and lawyer's fee?

It amuses us old country folk to read about gold. We haven't seen a piece in fifteen years. Besides that, all these farm reliefs—with drawing up the papers, fees and interest. Now how the commissions to land banks and interests stir the farms up while the big insurance companies lifted the interest rates to 6 and 7 per cent. Now the land bank brokers see the farmer cannot get the interests and commissions over, the idea is to use the insurance methods; perhaps it will save them to pull the farmer's interest.

Now the question arises, Why should the bankers product—money—make even the Government pay a profit even if the human family goes to the bow-wows? I believe if you tell the facts about interest on public and farm and house debts it will help.

Baldwin, La. W. J. YOUNG.

No Place for Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

All honest citizens, whatever their political belief, must indorse the ruling from Washington that members of the Democratic National Committee who hold high-salaried government positions as well as their official party connection should give up one of them. The decision is but another step forward in the President's progressive and enlightened Administration.

Government is only a machine for getting things done for the people. The administration of government and of government policies cannot afford to become the instrument of any particular political party to further its advancement. Nor must it give even the slightest suspicion of so doing.

The officers and members of this organization have worked, and are still working, to wrest the CWA from political highwaymen who have made a racket of this magnificent project costing millions of dollars and involving the lives and happiness of so many citizens.

To preserve American institutions, government must be purged of the slightest hint that it is in the hands of the spoilsmen. Public resentment is rising in flood tide against politicians who hold that jobs are political plunder. The great humanitarian efforts of the President must not be endangered by loss of confidence on the part of the public.

To prove their gratitude to President Roosevelt for bestowing upon them lucrative positions, office holders should immediately resign from active official participation in Democratic politics, and throw all their energies into assuming their governmental responsibilities. We must march along with the New Deal. We must keep in line with the President's policy.

(MISS) FLORENCE BIRMINGHAM, President,
Brighton, Mass. Mass. Women's Political Club.